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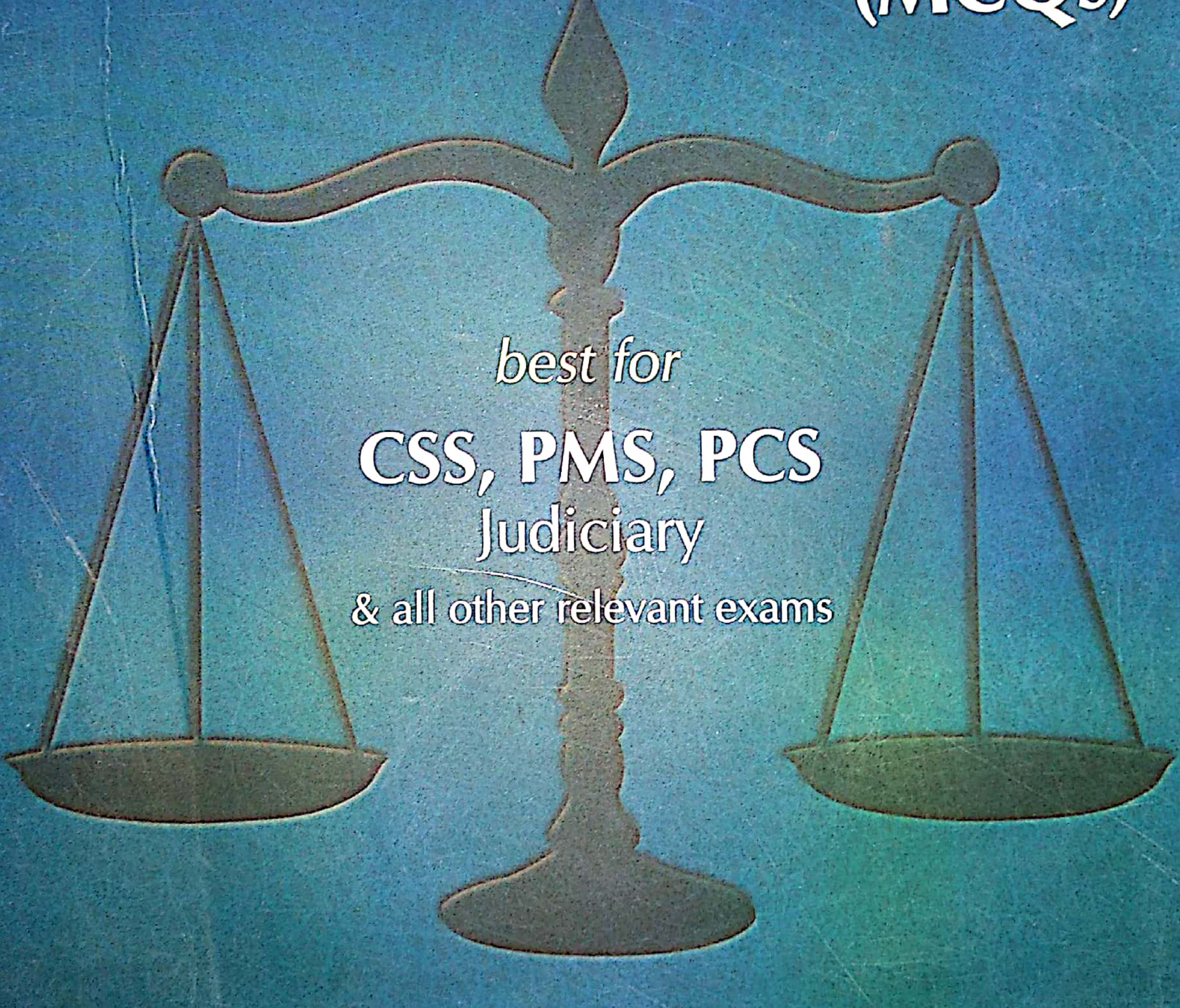

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M.A, LL.M, Ph.D (Fellow Scholar)

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Dedication to

My **mother** who is my source of inspiration and
I accompanied with her on sacred journey to pilgrimage
&
My son
Muhammad Umar Aziz

PREFACE

The study of MCQs entails at least three processes: learning that is, acquiring knowledge, understanding of this knowledge, and memory retention. A very good way of achieving these objectives is through careful reading of text and solving multiple—choice questions The objective is to provide the vast subject in a structured and useful manner so as to familiarize candidates taking the examinations with the current trends and type of questions asked in exams. Significant data and useful information have been collected. Sections have been carefully organized to categorize different portions of Muslim law and Jurisprudence.

An endeavor has been made with the primary object to assemble the requirements of candidates who are aspiring to appear in **CSS** and other law related exams. Almost all the noteworthy and reasonable questions have been integrated. It is hoped that the book will mete out the purpose of substitute for a remarkable book available in the market. It is an attempt to give a comprehensive coverage to this subject.

I owe my most fervent gratitude to **Mr. Adeel Niaz**, the patron in chief of the Jahangir Books for his scholarly and thought-provoking guidance. Despite his many & varied preoccupations, he spared some of his precious days for this task. It was due to his interest that the book could see the light of the day.

I express my most profound thanks for encouragement and able guidance of Mr. M. Irfan Khawja, Mr. Sheraz Labbar, Mr. Arshad Aziz and Mr. Mustafa Khan. I am grateful to Mr. Shahryar Aziz who took trouble of proof reading and went through the manuscript before its going to press. I am also thankful to Mr. Muhammad Sheraz and Mr. Ali Jawad who tried his utmost for the accomplishment of this book.

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12th June 2016

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ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **A woman is disqualified for the office of Qazi according to:**
(a) Hanifites (b) Malikites (c) **Shafe'ites** (d) None of these

2. **Tahkim means:**
(a) Administration (b) **Arbitration** (c) Adjunction (d) Medical Profession

3. **The term Fiqa used in the literal sense means:**
(a) Law (b) **Understanding** (c) People's opinion (d) None of these

4. **Al-tarikhul-Kabir was written by:**
(a) **Imam Bukhari** (b) Imam Muslim (c) Imam Malik (d) None of these ✓

5. **Ibadat are:**
(a) Atonements
(b) **Acts of devotion pure and simple**
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

6. **Mubaqala means:**
(a) **Sale of dates on tree in consideration for plucked dates**
(b) Sale of wheat in ears or of a foetus in the womb
(c) Sale in which price was paid in advance
(d) None of these

7. **Muqayada is:**
(a) **Sale of goods for goods**
(b) Sale of goods for money
(c) Sale of money for money
(d) None of these

8. **Wakf for limited period is:**
(a) Valid (b) **Not valid** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

9. **Taqlid means:**
(a) To pursue
(b) To agree
(c) **To follow a school of law**
(d) None of these

10. **Kitab-al-Kharaj is written by:**
(a) Abu Ibrahim (b) Abu Zaid (c) **Imam Abu Yousaf** (d) None of these ✓

11. **Who is the author of 'Ahya-ul-Aloom'?**
(a) Maulana Shibli
(b) Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
(c) **Imam Ghazali**
(d) None of these

12. **Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act was promulgated in:**
(a) 1946 (b) **1962** (c) 1973 (d) None of these ✓

13. **Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is:**
(a) Khiraj (b) **Kafara** (c) Ta'azir (d) None of these

14. **Under Islamic Law a child is legitimate if born after the dissolution of marriage and wife remaining unmarried:**
(a) Within one year of the termination of marriage
(b) Within 280 days of the termination of marriage
(c) Within six months of the termination of marriage
(d) **None of these**

15. **Who is the author of 'Talwih':**
(a) **Taftazani** (b) Sadru Shariat
(c) Ahmed Ibne-Qasim (d) None of these

16. **Who was appointed as first Qadi by Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.)?**
(a) Hazrat Ali (R.A.) (b) Hazrat Usman (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Umar (R.A.) (d) **Both (a) and (c)**

17. **If a person contributes the entire capital and the other skills and labour, it is called a partnership of:**
(a) **Modaribah** (b) Muzara'a (c) Musaqat (d) None of these

18. **An illegitimate child inherits from its mother and her relatives under:**
(a) **Hanafi law** (b) Shia law
(c) Under both Hanafi and Shia laws (d) None of these

19. **When a man advances the price for certain goods to be delivered in the future on a fixed date then this transaction is called:**
(a) Surf (b) Muqaida (c) **Salam** (d) None of these

20. **The Federal Shariat Court declared in that some provisions of the MFLO 1961 were repugnant to the Islamic injunctions.**
(a) Farishta Case (b) Ismael Qureshi Case
(c) **Allah Rakha Case (Allah Rakha v. Federation of Pakistan, PLJ 2000)**
(d) None of these

21. **Friday prayers and Eid prayers may be held and offered in:**
(a) Dar-ul-Islam only
(b) **A place where they will not be interrupted**
(c) Where there is a Muslim ruler (d) None of these

22. **Imam Sarakhsi was the author of:**
(a) Al-Hawi (b) **Al-Mabsut** (c) Al-Muhit (d) Al-Kafi

23. **Al-Hedayah was written by:**
(a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Abu Hanifa (c) Ibn Rushd (d) None of these
(Burhan al-Din al-Farghani al-Marghinani)

24. **Mubah means:**
(a) Permissible (b) **Abominable** (c) Recommended (d) None of these

25. **Diyat means:**
(a) **Blood money** (b) Debt (c) Common Liability (d) None of these

26. **The equivalent of law in Islamic Legal system:**
(a) Ijtihad (b) Hukm-e-Shari (c) Obligation (d) **None of these**

27. **Obligatory means:**
(a) Permissible (b) Recommended (c) Abominable (d) **None of these**

28. **Iddat is for:**
(a) Interval
(b) **Purity**
(c) The certainty of paternity
(d) None of these

29. **Jabr means:**
(a) Friendship
(b) Guardianship of marriage
(c) Relative
(d) **None of these**

30. **Aqd means:**
(a) Consideration (b) Satisfaction (c) **Contract** (d) None of these

31. **'Fatawa Alamgiri' was compiled in the:**
(a) Tenth century of the Hijra
(b) Fifteenth century of the Hijra
(c) Eleventh century of the Hijra
(d) **None of these**

32. **"Tafsir-i-Ahmadi" was written by:-**
(a) Fakhrud-din-Razi (b) **Mulla Ahmad Ji'Wan** (c) Baidawi (d) None of these

33. **Representation-Principle of:**
(a) Representing the case of a client by a Council
(b) Rule of Inheritance under the Islamic Law
(c) **Choose a person as a member of the legislative assembly**
(d) None of these

34. **Qazi means:**
(a) An Imam Masjid
(b) A teacher of Islamic Fiqh
(c) **Judge appointed by the State to perform judicial duties**
(d) None of these

35. **Dower means:**
(a) Property given to the bride by her parents
(b) **Amount of money agreed to be paid by the bridegroom to the bride as a consideration of the marriage contract**
(d) Both of these
(d) None of these

36. **Will means:**
(a) **Testamentary disposal of testor's property to take effect after his death**
(b) Acceptance of a future obligation
(c) Accepting a bill of exchange
(d) None of these

37. **Treaty is:**
(a) An agreement concluded between a Modarba Company and its shareholders
(b) **An agreement concluded by a Muslim Head of State with non-Muslim or other Sovereign states**
(c) An agreement between the partners of a firm
(d) None of these

38. **A Hanafi Muslim executes a deed of waqf by which he deserves the whole legal and beneficial interest to himself during the life time is the waqf:**
(a) Valid (b) **Invalid** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

39. **In Islamic Law a waqf for 20 years is:**
(a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Invalid (d) None of these

40. **Literally, demand of jumping is termed as:**
(a) Talab-e-Ishhad (b) Talab-e-Kasoomat (c) Talab-e-Zaroorat (d) None of these

41. **Law of Pre-emption concerns exclusively with:**
(a) Muamelat (b) Ibadat
(c) Tableegh-e-Rasalat (d) None of these

42. **A mutawalli can only be appointed by:**
(a) Founder of wakf (b) Executor (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

43. **Different schools of Islamic Law denote:**
(a) Sects (b) Sub-sects
(c) Systems of Interpretation (d) None of these

44. **Who founded the "Kufa School"?**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Malik
(c) Imam Jafar-as-Sadik (d) None of these

45. **A power is given to a legatee to appoint a successor under 'Islamic law is:**
(a) Void (b) Invalid (c) Valid (d) None of these

46. **The most controversial provision regarding succession in the Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 is section:**
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 4

47. **Mutawali, in a wakf may be appointed by:**
(a) Founder (b) Executor (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

48. **Who established a prison-house for malefactors?**
(a) Hazrat Umar (R.A.) (b) Hazrat Abu Bakar (R A.)
(c) Hazrat Usman (R.A.) (d) None of these

49. **Shariat Application Act, 1962 deals with:**
(a) Customary Law (b) Legislative Law (c) Personal Law (d) None of these

50. **The provision regarding polygamy under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance is contained in Section:**
(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) None of these

51. **Sadqa once completed by delivery is:**
(a) Revocable (b) Not revocable
(c) Revocable subject to condition (d) None of these

52. **A Qadi should be a judge according to:**
(a) Mo'tazilla (b) Hanafis
(c) All Sunni schools except Hanafis (d) None of these

53. **"Musha'a" is**
(a) A property belonging to an insane person (b) An undivided share in property
(c) Name of a tribe (d) None of these

54. **The suit for pre-emption shall fail if anyone of________ kinds of demands are not made:**
(a) Seven (b) Five (c) Three (d) None of these

55. **Istishab denoted:**
(a) The presumption of non-existence (b) The presumption of continuity
(c) The presumption of validity (d) None of these

56. Limitations for application of Naskh:
(a) Sovereignty of Allah (b) Prophethood
(c) Books of Allah (d) **All of these**

57. Naskh Kulli or total abrogation is:
(a) Half abrogation or Naskh (b) **Complete abrogation or Naskh**
(c) one-fourth abrogation or Naskh (d) None of these

58. Kinds of Naskh are:
(a) Three (b) Fourth (c) **Two** (d) None of these

59. Istidlal is of ___________ kinds:
(a) Two (b) Four (c) **Three** (d) Five

60. In literal sense Istidlal means:
(a) Argumentative statement (b) Logical conversation
(c) **Inferring from a thing for another thing** (d) None of these

61. The crucial test of marz-ul-maut is the subjective:
(a) Feeling (b) **Apprehension** (c) Safety (d) None of these

62. A malady or illness which induces an apprehension of death in the person suffering from it and which eventually results in his death is called:
(a) Chronic disease (b) Marz-e-Daimee (c) **Marz-ul-Maut** (d) None of these

63. Al-Muwatta is remarkable work of:
(a) **Imam Malik** (b) Imam Abu Hanifa (c) Imam Shafe'i (d) None of these

64. Godel chain of narration is remarkable work of:
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Malik**
(c) Imam Shafe'i (d) Imam Jaffar-as-Sadiq

65. A _______ marriage in violation of the provisions of the Muslim Family Law, 1961 is not void however, is punishable:
(a) Third (b) **Second** (c) Fourth (d) None of these

66. Under the Muslim Family Law, 1961, a girl should have attained the age of ______ before she is married.
(a) 12 years (b) 15 years (c) **16 years** (d) 18 years

67. Under the Muslim Family Law, 1961, to resolve the disputes between the parties_______ has been introduced.
(a) A compromise council (b) A decisive committee
(c) **An Arbitration Council** (d) A Jargah

68. Under the Muslim Family Law, 1961 Talaq if pronounced will be affected after_____ from the pronouncement or from the failure of reconciliation proceedings.
(a) 30 days (b) 60 days (c) **90 days** (d) 40 days

69. Some changes in the system of ________ also introduced by Muslim Family Law, 1961.
(a) Transfer of property (b) Mortgage
(c) Marriage ceremonies (d) **Inheritance**

70. Every Nikah is ______ and its record be kept in the relevant officer under the provisions of the Muslim Family Law, 1961.
(a) Sunnah (b) Not registerable
(c) **Compulsorily registerable** (d) None of these

71. **The Muslim Family Law of _______ has brought some basic changes in the matters relating to Muslim Personal Law, especially the family system.**
(a) 1958 (b) 1973 (c) **1961** (d) 1970

72. **The welfare of the minor means:**
(a) His better schooling (b) His better feeding
(c) **His worldly moral and spiritual well-being**
(d) None of these

73. **A court passing an order appointing a guardian has to consider the _______ of the proposed guardian.**
(a) Character (b) Capacity (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

74. **Khula means:**
(a) **Put off** (b) Put up (c) Put on (d) None of these

75. **Arabic maxim "al'Walad lil-frash" means:**
(a) **Child belongs to the marriage bed**
(b) Child belongs to the without consent
(c) Child belongs to the without consent marriage bed
(d) Child belongs to void marriage bed

76. **Kinds of impediments to marriage are:**
(a) Permanent or absolute impediments (c) Temporary or relative impediments
(c) Directory impediments (d) **All of these**

77. **A promise to marry is also known as:**
(a) Mangni (b) Sagai
(c) Kurrhmai or engagement (d) **All of these**

78. **The amount of dower according to Imam Malik is:**
(a) 4 dirhams (b) 5 dirhams (c) **3 dirhams** (d) 7 dirhams

79. **The amount of dower according to Sunni Law is:**
(a) 20 dirhams (b) **10 dirhams** (c) 30 dirhams (d) 5 dirhams

80. **There is no maximum limit on the amount of:**
(a) Qarz-Hasna (b) Dower (c) Sadqah (d) **All of these**

81. **Dower is a _______ payable to wife and she is within her legal right to press for payment.**
(a) Price (b) Reward (c) **Debt** (d) None of these

82. **Once the dower is stipulated, its payment becomes _______ on the husband.**
(a) **Obligatory** (b) Unnecessary (c) Optional (d) None of these

83. **Dower is a sum that becomes payable by the husband to the wife on marriage:**
(a) By an agreement between the parties (b) By operation of law
(c) **Either by (a) or b** (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

84. **Dower is called _______ under the Islamic Law.**
(a) Naan-o-Nufqa (b) Mahana Kharcha
(c) **Mahr** (d) None of these

85. **If there is no definite evidence of valid marriage between the parties, acknowledgement by _______ is sufficient to make the issue legitimate.**
(a) **Father** (b) Mother (c) Grand-father (d) None of these

86. **When marriage between the parents can be presumed it is correct to presume that the child born to them is:**
(a) Idiot (b) Illegitimate (c) **Legitimate** (d) None of these

87. **Paternity is established when the child is:**
(a) Bastard (b) Illegitimate (c) **Legitimate** (d) None of these

88. **Some of the changes introduced by the Muslim Family Law, 1961 have been declared repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam by:**
(a) Lahore High Court (b) Supreme Judicial Council
(c) Islamic Ideology Council (d) **Supreme Court of Pakistan**

89. **Wife is entitled to obtain a decree for divorce if the husband has been insane for a period of:**
(a) **Two years** (b) Three years (c) Four years (d) None of these

90. **Grounds for dissolution of marriage under section 2 of the Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 are:**
(a) Absence of the husband (b) Failure to provide maintenance
(c) Failure to perform martial obligation (d) **All of these**

91. **Dissolution of the Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 came into force on:**
(a) **17th March 1939** (b) 17th April 1939 (c) 17th June 1939 (d) None of these

92. **Forms of delegation of right to pronounce divorce may be:**
(a) Absolute (b) Conditional (c) **Both (a) & (b)** (d) None of these

93. **Delegation of right of pronouncing divorce can be made:**
(a) At the time of marriage (b) After the marriage
(c) **Both (a) & (b)** (d) None of these

94. **Decree for dissolution of marriage on the ground Khula is:**
(a) Appealable (b) **Not appealable** (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

95. **Khula is granted in two years by:**
(a) Mutual agreement (b) Order of court (c) **Both a & b** (d) None of these

96. **Istidlal was introduced by:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Malik** (c) Imam Shafe'i (d) Imam Hanbal

97. **Istidlal means:**
(a) **Juristic deduction** (b) Analogical deduction
(c) Social behaviour (d) All of these

98. **Istihsan was propounded by:**
(a) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (b) Imam Malik (c) Imam Hanbal (d) Imam Shafe'i

99. **Literal meaning of istihsan is:**
(a) **Consider something Good** (b) Holding for boiler
(c) Beauty (d) All of the these

100. ________ **is an ordinary gift accompanied by delivery of possession and is without consideration.**
(a) Areat (b) Sadaqah (c) **Hiba** (d) None of these

101. **An acknowledgement of ________ may be made as well during death-illness as "in health".**
(a) Loan (b) Gift (c) **Debt** (d) None of these

102. Under the ______ Law the principle of rateable reduction is not recognized.
(a) Sunni (b) Maliki (c) **Shia** (d) None of these

103. How many surahs were revealed in Makkah?
(a) 103 (b) 100 (c) **86** (d) None of these

104. Hanbali school of thought is predominant in:
(a) Arabian Peninsula (b) Northern and Central Arabia
(c) Modern Saudi Arabia (d) **All of these**

105. The _______ must necessarily be learned in the law.
(a) Senior Counsel (b) Advisor to the Judge
(c) **Mufti** (d) None of these

106. The Qazi holds his office at the discretion of the _______ who may dismiss him on suspicion or even without suspicion.
(a) Mohtasib (b) **Sultan**
(c) Spah-e-Salar (Army Chief) (d) Majlis-e-Shoora

107. A _____ may be appointed for a limited time or with jurisdiction over a particular area.
(a) Sultan (b) Caliph
(c) **Commander-in-Chief (Salar)** (d) Qazi

108. According to the _______ Qazi must be of virtuous character.
(a) **Shafe'ites** (b) Hanafites (c) Malikites (d) Hanbalites

109. In the outset the Muslim jurists concentrated on the principles of the _____. Later on, a number of sciences came into being, e.g. history, philosophy, astronomy, etc.
(a) Law of land (b) **Religion** (c) Sunnah (d) Ethics

110. The _____ while holding that the Qazi should be a man of virtuous character do not consider it a necessary condition of the validity of such an appointment.
(a) Malikis (b) **Hanafis** (c) Hanbalis (d) Shafei's

111. A woman may be a Qazi according to the _____ as she possesses the qualification of a witness, but she is not competent to pass orders of Hadd or retaliation as in these matters her evidence is not admissible.
(a) Malikites (b) **Hanafites** (c) Hanbalites (d) Shafe'ites

112. Literally Naskh means:
(a) To cancel (b) To transfer
(c) To repeal or to abrogate (d) **All of these**

113. Technical Naksh means:
(a) **The lifting of an legal rule through a legal evidence of a later date**
(b) The lifting of an illegal rule through a legal evidence of a former date
(c) The lifting a legal rule through an illegal evidence of a later date
(d) All of these

114. The influence which _____ have exercised on Muhammadan Jurisprudence though not, perhaps apparent at the first sight, has been great.
(a) Ibn-e-Maja (b) Nisai
(c) **Bukhari and Muslim** (d) None of these

115. It is an important matter for consideration whether the claim of narration is _____ and reaches the Prophet (SAW) or not.
(a) **Complete** (b) Incomplete (c) Corroborative (d) Meaningless

116. Some jurists of eminence do not _____ isolated traditions as having any authority in law.
(a) **Recognize** (b) Reject (c) Promote (d) Refute

117. Traditions are grouped into ____ classes according to the motive of their proof.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) **Four** (d) Five

118. Who defines fiqa as "The knowledge of what is for a man's self and what is against man's self"?
(a) Imam Shafe'i (b) **Imam Abu Hanifa**
(c) Imam Malik (d) Imam Hanbal

119. The word "Furqat" means:
(a) Collection (b) **Separation** (c) Legal capacity (d) None of these

120. Imam Muhammad al Shaybani was born in the year:
(a) **749 A.C.** (b) 753 A.C. (c) 745 A.C. (d) 735 A.C.

121. Abu Jaffar Ahmad Ibn Muhammad At-Tahavi is one of the numerous commentators on the Jamaa-as-Saghir of:
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Shafe'i
(c) **Imam Muhammad** (d) None of these

122. Who wrote the treatises known by the name of Adab ul Qazi?
(a) Imam Malik (b) **Abu Bakr Ahmad Ibn Omar Al Khassaf**
(c) Imam Abu Yousuf (d) None of these

123. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Hussain ash-Shaibani was born at:
(a) India (b) **Wasit in Mesopotamia**
(c) Tehran in Iran (d) Baghdad in Iraq

124. Among the _____ some jurists hold that questions relating to the Shariat cannot be authoritatively determined by mere consensus of opinion.
(a) Hanafites (b) Malikites (c) **Shia'ites** (d) None of these

125. Kinds of Istihsan are:
(a) Istihsan through tax (b) Istihsan on the basis of what is good
(c) Istihsan on the basis of necessity (d) **All of these**

126. Acknowledgement of Allah's Authority is classified by the jurists as a:
(a) Physical act (b) **Mental act** (c) Non-physical act (d) None of these

127. Sunni school was established during the time of the:
(a) Humd (b) Fatamids (c) **Abbasids** (d) None of these

128. The Sunni schools are _____ in number.
(a) Two (b) **Four** (c) Six (d) Seven

129. Muhammadan Law has _____ objects.
(a) **Two-fold** (b) Three-fold (c) Six-fold (d) None of these

130. Abu Hanifa, Malik, Shafe'i and ___ are the founders of the four orthodox schools among the Sunnis.
(a) **Ibn Hanbal** (b) Muhammad (c) Jaffar (d) None of these

131. Who compiled a synopsis of the Hanafi doctrines called the Mukhtasar-ut-Tahavi?
(a) Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab
(b) **Abu Jaffar Ahmad Ibn Muhammad at-Tahavi**
(c) Tibri (d) Mufti Muhammad Shafi

132. Muslim Family Laws Ordinance ___ has been enacted to cater the needs of grandchildren and the remove their suffering but it cannot be interpreted so as to decrease the shares of the other descendants.
(a) 1958 (b) 1956 (c) 1960 (d) **1961**

133. Imam Malik died in the year:
(a) 170 A.H (b) 172 A.H (c) 175 A.H (d) **179 A.H**

134. The fourth school was originated by:
(a) Shafe'i (b) Malik (c) **Hanbal** (d) None of these

135. At-Tahawi died in the year:
(a) 930 A.C (b) 935 A.C (c) 932 A.C (d) **933 A.C**

136. Imam Malik and ___ almost entirely exclude the exercise of private judgment in the exposition of legal principles.
(a) Shafi (b) Abu Hanifa
(c) **Ahmad Ibn Hanbal** (d) Muhammad

137. Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal died in the year:
(a) 245 A.H (b) 243 A.H (c) **241 A.H** (d) None of these

138. The founder of the first distinctive juridical school among the Sunnis was _____.
(a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Shafe'i
(c) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (d) Imam Hanbal

139. Pre-Islamic institution of Muta, was common in:
(a) India (b) Pakistan (c) **Arabia** (d) None of these

140. Classification of marriage under sunni school of thought is:
(a) Valid marriage (Sahih) (b) Void marriage (Batil)
(c) Irregular marriage (Fasid) (d) **All of these**

141. According to Hanafi law, the minimum dower is:
(a) Two dirham (b) Three dirham (c) **Ten dirham** (d) None of these

142. At same time a Muslim husband may have as many as:
(a) **Four wives** (b) Five wives (c) Six wives (d) None of these

143. Children born out of Muta marriage are:
(a) Illegitimate (b) **Legitimate** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

144. According to Malki law, the minimum dower is:
(a) Two dirham (b) **Three dirham** (c) Ten dirham (d) None of these

145. Literal meaning of the word "Muta" is:
(a) Enjoyment (b) Use (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

146. Classification of marriage under Shia school
(a) Valid marriage (Sahih) (b) Void marriage (Batil)
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

147. Who made Tibri's commentary concise and took only authentic traditions?
(a) Ibn-e-Taimiyyah (b) Shah Waliullah (c) **Ibn-e-Kaseer** (d) None of these

148. The full name of Tibri was:
(a) Muhammad Tibri
(b) Ibn Tibri
(c) Abdul Jafar Tibri
(d) **Abu Jaffar Muhammad bin Jareen Tibri**

149. The remission of dower by the wife is called:
(a) Kabeen Nama (b) **Hiba-tul-Mahar** (c) Hiba-tul-Wasiyat (d) None of these

150. Executor of the will of Muslim:
(a) **May be Muslim**
(b) Shall not be Muslim
(c) Shall be Muslim
(d) All of these

151. Literally the term maintenance means:
(a) Food
(b) Clothing and lodging
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

152. According to Shia law if dower is above five hundred durham then it is undesirable:
(a) **True** (b) False

153. Istidlal was introduced by:
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Shafe'i (c) Imam Hambal (d) **Imam Malik**

154. Musnad-ul-Imam Hanbal consists of ____ traditions.
(a) 40,000 (b) **50,000** (c) 30,000 (d) 60,000

155. Which are called Well-known Traditions?
(a) These are narrated by a single individual and are considered inferior to the others.
(b) **The traditions which are regarded as carrying conviction of their genuineness into a man's mind. They were reported by a limited number of companions in the two successive periods.**
(c) The traditions which have received universal publicity and acceptance since they have been related by indefinite number of people in three ages.
(d) None of these

156. Which one is not the type or class of traditions?
(a) **Universal Traditions**
(b) Continuous Traditions
(c) Well-known Traditions
(d) Isolated Traditions

157. Istihsan is a:
(a) Primary source (b) **Secondary source** (d) Tertiary source (d) None of these

158. In pre-Islamic era in Arab there were:
(a) **2 types of dower** (b) 3 types of dower (c) 4 types of dower (d) 5 types of dower

159. What is the essential element of marriage:
(a) Proposal and acceptance
(b) Free consent
(c) Dower
(d) **All of these**

160. Mutta marriage under Sunni law is:
(a) Valid (b) **Invalid** (c) Void (d) None of these

161. Istislah is a:
(a) Primary source (b) **Secondary source** (d) Tertiary source (d) None of these

162. Fatwas means:
(a) Laws (b) Case (c) **Precedent** (d) None of these

163. Which statement is correct?
(a) **A woman or slave may be a jurist.** (b) A woman cannot be a jurist.
(c) A slave cannot be a jurist.
(d) A woman or slave has no prudence to be a jurist.

164. Under Islamic law:
(a) **There are two kinds of punishments** (b) There are three kinds of punishments
(c) There are four kinds of punishments (d) None of these

165. According to Hanfi law of inheritance, there are:
(a) **3 classes of heirs** (b) 5 classes of heirs (c) 6 classes of heirs (d) None of these

166. "Shufa'a" (Pre-emption) literally means:
(a) Recommending (b) **Adding** (c) Withdrawing (d) Establishing

167. According to ______ the prohibition established by uncertain authority is called "Makruh".
(a) Imam Shafi (b) **Imam Hanifa** (c) Imam Malik (d) Imam Hanbal

168. Under the Sunni Law the right of pre-emption is extinguished if the pre-emptor _____ before attaining a decree.
(a) Withdraws (b) **Dies** (c) Refutes (d) Proceeds

169. Which statement is correct?
(a) Obligatory "Hukam" is that who performance is not rewarded.
(b) **Obligatory "Hukam" is that whose performance is rewarded and whose omission is punished.**
(c) Obligatory "Hukam" is that who omission is unpunished.
(d) None of these are correct statement.

170. The technical Arabic term for its Anglo Muhammadan equivalent "Pre-emption" is:
(a) Shafaat (b) Shafi (c) **Shufa'a** (d) None of these

171. The _____ law recognises the right of pre-emption only among the co-sharers.
(a) Maliki (b) Hanfi (c) **Shafe'i** (d) Hanbali

172. Which one cannot claim the right of Pre-emption (Shufa'a)?
(a) **Shafi-e-Ghair** (b) Shafi-e-Sharik (c) Shafi-e-Khalit (d) Shafi-e-Jar

173. "Haram" according to ____ is an action prohibited by the law-giver categorically and positively irrespective of the fact that the authority which makes the action "haram" is deceive or uncertain, conjectural.
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Muhammad
(c) **Muhammad Abu Zahrah** (d) Imam Shafe'i

174. Shafi Sharik is the co-sharer in the:
(a) **Property** (b) Village property (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

175. Laws which are deduced by individual jurists are:
(a) Revealed (b) **Unrevealed** (c) None of these (d) All of these

176. Procedure of distribution process of estate of deceased person is that:
(a) Funeral/Burial expenses (b) Pay all debts
(c) Pay bequests (d) **All of these**

177. Unrevealed laws are laws by:
(a) **Presumption** (b) Certainty (c) None of these (d) All of these

178. "Shura" is an important ____ in Islam.
(a) Principle (b) **Institution** (c) Law (d) Custom

179. Istihsan means:
(a) Creative acts (b) Juristic equality (c) **Acts of faith** (d) None of these

180. The second source of Muhammadan law is the:
(a) Qur'an (b) **Tradition** (c) Ijma (d) Qiyas

181. Zakat is a _____ imposed on the Muhammadans alone and the payment of it is an obligatory act of worship.
(a) Fine (b) Duty (c) **Tax** (d) Penalty

182. An undivided share in property either movable or immovable is called:
(a) Hiba (b) **Musha'a** (c) Rajat (d) Shufa'a

183. Under the Shia law the right of Pre-emption is restricted only to co-sharers and that also where their number is:
(a) Three (b) **Two** (c) Four (d) Five

184. "Will" is the Anglo-Muslim term for its Arabic equivalent to:
(a) Wasi (b) **Wasiyat** (c) Hurmat (d) None of these

185. Jiziya which is a personal tax may be imposed on the:
(a) Fire-worshippers (b) Muslims (c) **Non-Muslims** (d) Military men

186. A ___ is manager or superintendent of Waqf property.
(a) Mohsin (b) Nazim (c) **Mutawalli** (d) None of these

187. According to Muslim jurists, rights may be classified into:
(a) **Rights of God** (b) Rights of women
(c) Rights of slaves (d) Rights of men

188. All lands of a country, the inhabitants of which have accepted Islam, are liable to pay:
(a) **Ushr or tithe** (b) Jiziya (c) Khumas (d) Fidiya

189. The Ottoman Turks and Seljuk Turks were:
(a) Malikites (b) **Hanafites** (c) Shafe'ites (d) Shi'ites

190. The corresponding Arabic word for contract is ____ which literally means conjunction, tie.
(a) "Aqeeda" (b) **"Aqd"** (c) "Itiqad" (d) None of these

191. The ____ School is the most famous of the four schools of Sunni Law.
(a) Hanbalis (b) Maliki (c) **Hanafi** (d) Shafe'i

192. The literal meaning of "Dar ul Harb" is:
(a) Group of enemies (b) State of war (c) **Territory of war** (d) Area of peace

193. The Islamic Law of Evidence is a ____, so it is perfect, final and is good for all times to come.
(a) Main-made Law (b) **God-made Law** (c) Legislative Law (d) Superior Law

194. Abu Hanifa earned the appellation:
(a) **The Great Imam** (b) A unique Scholar (c) A Great Man (d) None of these

195. A woman is regarded as of inferior competence in respect of giving evidence because of her:
(a) Follies and absurdities (b) Inferiority in creation
(c) **Weak character** (d) Incredible character

196. A woman is not competent witness is cases of ____.
(a) Civil nature (b) Tax laws (c) **Hudood** (d) None of these

197. Ijma in Sunni Jurisprudence is:
(a) **Essential and mandatory** (b) Discretionary
(c) All of these (d) None of these

198. Ijma may be constituted by decision expressed:
(a) In words of jurists (b) By practice of jurists
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

199. Revelation has been of:
(a) One kind (b) **Two kinds** (c) Four kinds (d) Six kinds

200. The text upon which the authority of Islam is founded included.
(a) Qur'anic texts only (b) Traditions (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

201. Imam Abu Hanifa was born in the year:
(a) 70 A.H (b) **80 A.H** (c) 90 A.H (d) 95 A.H

202. Imam Abu Hanifa died in:
(a) 120 A.H (b) 130 A.H (c) 140 A.H (d) **150 A.H**

203. Imam Malik was born in:
(a) **93 A.H** (b) 90 A.H (c) 85 A.H (d) 87 A.H

204. Imam Hanbal was born in:
(a) 162 A.H (b) **164 A.H** (c) 166 A.H (d) 168 A.H

205. Imam Shafe'i died in:
(a) 140 A.H (b) **204 A.H** (c) 160 A.H (d) 170 A.H

206. Abu Yousuf, Zufar, Muhammad and Hassan were chief disciples of:
(a) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (b) Imam Shafe'i (c) Imam Hanbal (d) Imam Malik

207. Muqalids means:
(a) **Followers** (b) Friends (c) Companions (d) Residuary

208. The term used to define torts in Arabic is:
(a) **Janayat** (b) Lian (c) Iqala (d) Jarh

209. Asnad means:
(a) Authority of law (b) Criminal law
(c) International law (d) **Statement of authorities in a tradition**

210. What is Hadana:
(a) To give advice (b) To look after children
(c) **To give charity** (d) None of these

211. Al-Athor is written by:
(a) **Abu Yousuf** (b) Muhammad Ibn al-Hassan
(c) Imam Ghazali (d) Imam Abu Hanifa

212. Kitab Al-Hujjah is written by:
(a) **Muhammad Ibn Al-Hassan** (b) Hasam Ibn Ziyad Al-Lulni
(c) Imam Ghazali (d) None of these

213. Hedayah is:
(a) **Name of a book** (b) To give legal advice
(c) To receive gifts (d) None of these

214. The author of Al-Tafsir-al-Kabir was:
(a) Ibn Hammam
(b) **Fakhuddin Razi**
(c) Muhammad Abduhu
(d) None of these

215. Al-Tarikh al Kabir was written by:
(a) **Imam Bukhari (RA)**
(b) Imam Muslim (RA)
(c) Imam Malik (RA)
(d) None of these

216. Methods of settlement are recognized by the Islamic international law are:
(a) Negotiation
(b) Mediation
(c) Arbitration
(d) **All of these**

217. Arabic word "qada" means:
(a) **A definite and final decision**
(b) A definite and initial decision
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

218. A woman may become Qazi as she possesses the qualification of a witness:
(a) **According to Hanafites point of view**
(b) According to Malikites point of view
(c) According to Shafe'ites point of view
(d) None of these

219. Fai literally means the shadow of a thing in the:
(a) **Afternoon**
(b) After morning
(c) After evening
(d) None of these

220. A Qazi is a religious judge working under the guidance of:
(a) **Shariah**
(b) Imam
(c) Caliph
(d) None of these

221. Kinds/Modes of offer are:
(a) Express offer
(b) Implied offer
(c) Specific offer
(d) **All of these**

222. In Arabic language "legal capacity" is called dhimma which means the equality by which person becomes for:
(a) What he is entitled to
(b) What he is subject to
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

223. The term used by the Muslim scholar for the international law is:
(a) **Siyar**
(b) Sirat
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these

224. Kinds of legal capacity are:
(a) Receptive
(b) Active
(c) **Both(a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

225. The international law of Islam divides the enemy properly into:
(a) **Two categories**
(b) Three categories
(c) Four categories
(d) None of these

226. The meaning of the word "Fard" means:
(a) Compensation
(b) **Obligatory**
(c) Lawyer
(d) Qazi

227. Original private rights include:
(a) Rights to do lawful acts and rights ex-contract
(b) Right of ownership and family rights
(c) Right to safety of person and reputation
(d) **All of these**

228. Haqq-ul-Mahr is the right:
(a) **Of money**
(b) To flow of water
(c) All of these
(d) None of these

229. The effect of death on the rights and obligations of the deceased is considered with reference to:
(a) Those which related to this world
(b) Those which related to the next world
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) All of these

230. Qaladah means in Arabic:
(a) An ornament tied around the neck (b) Like a necklace
(c) Strip by which a piece of word is hung from the neck of an animal
(d) **All of these**

231. There are ____ Sunni schools of law.
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) **None of these**

232. The application of Muhammadan law to non-Muslims is entirely:
(a) Personal (b) Customary (c) Arbitrary (d) **None of these**

233. Taqlid is acting upon the word of another without:
(a) Hujjah (b) Proof (c) Lawful authority (d) **All of these**

234. The word "Taqlid" is derived from:
(a) **Qaladah** (b) Qalad (c) Kaladi (d) None of these

235. Revelation is the ________ source of Islamic law.
(a) Only (b) Secondary (c) **Primary** (d) None of these

236. Legally "Aqd" means conjunction of the elements of disposition namely:
(a) Proposal (b) Acceptance (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

237. Annual tax levied on the non-Muslims which living in Islamic state is called:
(a) Jizya (b) Jizzyah (c) Poll Tax (d) **(a), (b) and (c)**

238. Corresponding Arabic term for "Contract" is Aqd which mean:
(a) Conjunction (b) Tie (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

239. In Islamic terminology Al-Imamah (Imamate) means:
(a) Universal authority in all religious and secular affairs
(b) The man who is succession to the prophet
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

240. Taftazani says "An Imam is not to be deposed from Imamate on account of":
(a) Immorality (b) Tyranny (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

241. The word Al-Khalilafah means:
(a) To succeed (b) The successor (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

242. The concept of state in Islam is that the state may be in an:
(a) **Administrative whole** (b) Political whole
(c) Dictatorship whole (d) None of these

243. Al-Imamah literally means:
(a) To lead (b) The leader (c) **Both a & b** (d) None of these

244. In Dar-ul-Harb:
(a) Ruled by Muslim ruler (b) **Ruled by non-Muslim ruler**
(c) Islam laws are enforced (d) None of these

245. One who converts himself to another religion giving up Islam is called an:
(a) **Infidel** (b) Theft (c) Qazf (d) None of these

246. The main theory of criminality in Islam is that a man:
(a) **Himself is responsible for this actions** (b) All relatives are responsible for his actions
(c) All friends are responsible for his action (d) None of these

247. **Object of criminal proceeding is to:**
(a) Help criminal (b) **Punish wrongs**
(c) Provide relief to criminal (d) None of these

248. **In Dar-ul-Islam**
(a) **Islamic laws are enforced** (b) Islamic laws are not enforced
(c) Ruled by non-Muslim rule (d) None of these

249. **Tazir is the punishment prescribed and awarded by courts other than:**
(a) Qisas and Diyat (b) Arsh and Daman (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

250. **Tafweez is a kind of:**
(a) Gift (b) Will (c) Waqf (d) **None of these**

251. **The Arabic word for "Ownership" is "milk" which literally means:**
(a) Kingdom (b) Relation of owner with the things owned
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

252. **Modes of losing ownership are:**
(a) By transfer
(b) By operation of law
(c) By extinction of things and by death of owner.
(d) **All of these**

253. **Things which are not included in property:**
(a) Air (b) Light (c) Fire (d) **All of these**

254. **Some things that can be hoarded or secured or used and enjoyment at a time of need is called:**
(a) Milk (b) **Mal** (d) Revenue (d) None of these

255. **Modes of acquiring ownership are:**
(a) Original acquisition (b) By transfer (c) By prescription (d) **All of these**

256. **Al-Qama and Aswad were the pupils of:**
(a) Ibn Abbas (b) Ibn Umar (c) Ibn Mas'ud (d) Zaid
(e) **None of these**

257. **Isolated tradition is called:**
(a) Ahlaf (b) Alal (c) Aqar (d) **Ahad**

258. **What is the maximum period of gestation according to Imam Malik:**
(a) 4 years (b) 6 years (c) **2 lunar years** (d) 10 lunar years

259. **Aqilah means:**
(a) Tribe or regimen (b) Sign (c) **Sane woman** (d) Learned in the law
(e) None of these

260. **Imam Muhammad and Imam Abu Yusuf were the disciples of:**
(a) Imam Malik (b) **Imam Abu Hanifa**
(c) Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal (d) None of these

261. **Sale of goods for goods is:**
(a) Mudrabha (b) **Muqayada** (c) Musawama (d) None of these

262. **Imam Ash-Shafe'i was the pupil of:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Abu Yusuf (c) **Imam Malik** (d) None of these

263. Khiyar al-Majlis is:
(a) Better understanding (b) Option of session
(c) To repudiate agreement (d) None of these

264. Al-Ghazali belonged to:
(a) Hanbli school of law (b) Shafe'i school of law
(c) Hanafi school of law (d) All of these

265. Gharar is:
(a) Haughtiness in trade (b) Risk in commercial contracts
(c) Loss in trade (d) None of these

266. Who was the complier of Al-Mauta?
(a) Imam Malik bin Ans (RA) (b) Imam Shafei (RA)
(c) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA) (d) Imam Jaffar Saadiq (RA)

267. Who used to write down every word of the Holy Prophet's (S.A.W.) speech:
(a) Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA) (b) Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA) (d) Hazrat Usmah bin Zaid (RA)

268. What is the meaning of Sahih?
(a) Authentic (b) True
(c) Delivered rightly (d) Narrated by Sahabah

269. Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal was the________ founder of the school of laws.
(a) 4th (b) 3rd (c) 6th (d) 2nd

270. Name the book, in which activities and characters of the transmitters were given:
(a) Bukhari Sharif (b) Muslim Sharif (c) Isma-ur-Rijal (d) Seerat-e-Nabvi

271. A major theft and it part takes off and resembles the offence of robbery, dacoity and extortion but it is exactly the same is called:
(a) Harabah (b) Theft (c) Siraqah (d) None of these

MARRIAGE, DOWER, DIVORCE, MAINTENANCE

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Iddat in case of death of husband is:**
   (a) 3 months 10 days
   (b) 4 months 20 days
   (c) **4 months 10 days**
   (d) None of these
2. **Proper dower is called:**
   (a) **Mahr-ul-Misal**
   (b) Mahr Muajjal
   (c) Mahr Muwajjal
   (d) Mahr-ul-Musamma
   (e) None of these
3. **What is marriageable age for a male Muslim under the Pakistani law?**
   (a) 14 years
   (b) 16 years
   (c) **18 years**
   (d) None of these
4. **The dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act was enacted in:**
   (a) **1939**
   (b) 1949
   (c) 1961
   (d) None of these
5. **A Muslim wife can unilaterally exercise the right of Talaq by:**
   (a) **Khula**
   (b) Li'an
   (c) Tafweez
   (d) None of these
6. **According to Pakistani law, a child is legitimate if born:**
   (a) Within 280 days of the termination of marriage
   (b) Within one year of the termination of marriage
   (c) **Within two years of the termination of marriage**
   (d) None of these
7. **A divorce by Zihar means:**
   (a) Apostasy from Islam by a husband
   (b) False accusation of adultery by husband
   (c) An agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage
   (d) **None of these**
8. **A widow is entitled to maintenance:**
   (a) For one year
   (b) For two years
   (c) **During the period of idda**
   (d) None of these
9. **A man is prohibited to marry his daughter on the ground of:**
   (a) Affinity
   (b) **Consanguinity**
   (c) Fosterage
   (d) None of these
10. **A plurality of husbands is called:**
    (a) **Polyandry**
    (b) Bigamy
    (c) Polygamy
    (d) None of these
11. **The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance was enacted in:**
    (a) 1960
    (b) 1959
    (c) **1961**
    (d) None of these
12. **Plurality of wives is called:**
    (a) Bigamy
    (b) **Polygamy**
    (c) Polyandry
    (d) None of these

13. In talaq, the wife is bound to observe the iddat and in khula, she is:
(a) 'Not bound to observe iddat
(b) **Bound to observe iddat**
(c) She has no iddat
(d) None of these

14. Mubarat means:
(a) When husband and wife decide to opt for Li'an
(b) **When husband and wife decide to get divorced**
(c) When wife decides to drag the husband to a court of law for divorce
(d) None of these

15. The wife is entitled to obtain the decree for dissolution of her marriage if the whereabouts of the husband has not been known for a period of:
(a) **Four years**
(b) Fourteen years
(c) Forty years
(d) None of these

16. Can the husband revoke the delegation of the right of divorce?
(a) **No**
(b) Yes
(c) Yes, if he does so before the wife exercise this right
(d) None of these

17. Legal capacity(Ahliyya) in Islamic Law is divided into:
(a) Ahliyya al-ada and ahliyya al-wafa
(b) Ahliyya al-wujoob and Ahliyya al-haqq-
(c) **Ahliyya al-wujoob and Ahliyya al-ada**
(d) None of these

18. Divorce pronounced in death-illness is:
(a) **Valid**
(b) Invalid
(c) Valid if the wife accepts it
(d) None of these

19. Consideration in "khula" means:
(a) Gifts
(b) Any property paid to the wife
(c) **Any property paid to the husband**
(d) None of these

20. Talaqqi al-Rukban denotes:
(a) Divorces during travel
(b) **Divorce while the wife is pregnant**
(c) Divorce when the agent of the husband pronounces it on his behalf
(d) **None of these**

21. Bay' al-Salam is:
(a) Money for fruit but the counter-values 'must be exchanged simultaneously
(b) **Money for fruit but money must be paid prior to delivery**
(c) Money for fruit but money is paid after delivery, otherwise sale void
(d) None of these

22. In case of divorce before consummation of marriage:
(a) Half dower must be paid, if dower was fixed
(b) Full dower must be paid if its proved that mistake of Husband caused the divorce
(c) **No dower is payable as dower is paid as consideration for "consummation"**
(d) None of these

23. Mutual Imprecation is called:
(a) Fasakh
(b) Lian
(c) **Mubarra**
(d) Zihar

24. Dower may be fixed:
(a) At the time of marriage
(b) After marriage
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

25. **Option of puberty can be exercised till the age of:**
(a) 21 years (b) 20 years (c) 19 years (d) **18 years**

26. **A marriage contracted without witnesses is:**
(a) Void (b) **Irregular** (c) Valid (d) None of these

27. **Right to maintenance of wife is:**
(a) **Absolute** (b) Qualified (c) Complimentary (d) None of these

28. **A marriage with a woman before completion of her iddat is:**
(a) **Irregular** (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) None of these

29. **At the time when Islamic Law came into force the________ kinds of marriages were in vogue:**
(a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) **None of these**

30. **A divorce by Ila means:**
(a) False accusation of adultery by husband (b) Apostasy from Islam by husband
(c) An agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage
(d) **None of these**

31. **If the marriage was consummated, the divorced woman may marry another man:**
(a) Immediately (b) **After completion of Iddat**
(c) After nine months (d) None of these

32. **Before Islam, it was a customary law that on the death of the husband the period of iddat was**
(a) Four months and ten days (b) Two years
(c) **One year** (d) None of these

33. **A marriage contracted without required number of witnesses is:**
(a) **Irregular** (b) Void (c) Invalid (d) None of these

34. **The deferred dower is payable:**
(a) On demand (b) **On dissolution of marriage**
(c) In time (d) On time

35. **Prompt dower is payable:**
(a) In time (b) **On demand**
(c) After four years of marriage (d) None of these

36. **Which one is not a kind of dower?**
(a) **Special dower** (b) Prompt dower (c) Deferred dower (d) None of these

37. **A sum of money or other property which the wife is entitled to receive from the husband in consideration of the marriage is called:**
(a) Qarz-e-Hasna (b) Dowry (c) **Dower** (d) None of these

38. **The aversion is mutual and both sides desire separation in:**
(a) Khula (b) Talaq-e-Hassan (c) **Mubarat** (d) None of these

39. **In __________ the desire for separation should come from the wife.**
(a) Talaq-e-Hassan (b) Lian (c) **Khula** (d) None of these

40. **In Muhammadan law, if there is some residue left after claims of shares are satisfied and where there is no residue returns to or is to be distributed among the shares in proportion to their shares; this return is called:**
(a) Kabuliyat (b) Shufa (c) **Radd** (d) None of these

41. **The wife who has attained puberty may ________ the dower or any part of it in favour of the husband or his heirs.**
(a) Receive (b) **Remit** (c) Foreclose (d) None of these

42. **According to Shia law, when a person has done something towards the commission of suicide, such as taking poison, and then makes a will, the will would not be:**
(a) Invalid (b) Proper (c) **Valid** (d) None of these

43. **A minor girl contracted in marriage retains the option of puberty up to the age of ________ or until the expressed her consent or disapprobation in express terms.**
(a) 16 years (b) 13 years (c) 15 years (d) **18 years**

44. **A person contracted in marriage by his guardian during minority has an option on attaining ________ either to abide by or to cancel it.**
(a) Wisdom (b) Reason (c) **Puberty** (d) Financial status

45. **A Muslim marriage is ________ only where the wife gives consent for the marriage.**
(a) Invalid (b) **Valid** (c) Irregular (d) None of these

46. **Marriage among Muhammadans is not a sacrament, but purely a:**
(a) Religious contract (b) **Civil contract** (c) Social contract (d) Pecuniary contract

47. **The essential prerequisites of Mutta' marriage are:**
(a) The period of cohabitation should be fixed (b) Some dower must be fixed
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

48. **Pronouncement of talaq must be:**
(a) Conscious act (b) Independent act (c) Neither a nor b (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

49. **A Muslim may have as many as ________ wives at the same time, but no more:**
(a) Two (b) **Four** (c) Three (d) None of these

50. **Which one is not a Pre-requisite of a valid marriage?**
(a) Proposal and acceptance (b) This should be done at one meeting
(c) Sane and adult Muslim witnesses (d) **Walima ceremony**

51. **A divorce by Khula is affected:**
(a) With the consent of the parties (b) Without the consent of the parties
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

52. **Following are the classes of cases of Khula:**
(a) By mutual agreement (b) By the order of the Qazi or court
(c) Neither a nor b (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

53. **The delegation of power of divorce to the wife may be:**
(a) Absolutely (b) Conditionally (c) For a particular period
(d) Permanently (e) Both (a) and (b) (f) **All of these**

54. **Husband may ________ the power of divorce to the wife.**
(a) Delegate (b) Deliver
(c) Transfer (d) **(a) is most reasonable**

55. **The delegation of the right of divorce can be:**
(a) Conditional (b) Unconditional (c) Neither a nor b (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

56. **The power to ________ belongs primarily to the husband.**
(a) **Divorce** (b) Expel (c) Foreclose dower (d) None of these

57. **A woman in marriage Mutta' is:**
(a) Entitled to maintenance
(b) **Not entitled to maintenance**
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)
(d) All of these

58. **Some dower must be specified in the case of Mutta marriage, otherwise it becomes:**
(a) **Void**
(b) Unlawful
(c) Illegal
(d) All of these

59. **Mutta marriage is held valid by:**
(a) Sunni School of thought
(b) **Ithna-Ashari School only**
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) All of these

60. **Mutta is a contract of marriage for a:**
(a) Fixed dower
(b) Temporary enjoyment
(c) **Limited period**
(d) None of these

61. **In Khula some __________ must be given by the wife to the husband for her release from the marital tie.**
(a) Ground
(b) **Consideration**
(c) Grace period
(d) None of these

62. **A divorce by Khula is affected with the consent of the parties and at the instance of the:**
(a) **Wife**
(b) Husband
(c) Neither wife nor husband
(d) None of these

63. **Ila is affected when the husband swears that he would not have sexual intercourse with his wife for a period not less than:**
(a) Three months
(b) Two months
(c) **Four months**
(d) None of these

64. **Zihar is affected:**
(a) When a man pronounces Talaq three times
(b) **When a man compares his wife to his mother**
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)
(d) All of these

65. **Talaq by mutual consent would be the case when marriage is dissolved by:**
(a) Khula
(b) Mubarat
(c) **Khula or Mubarat**
(d) Neither Khula or Mubarat

66. **A Muslim husband may dissolve his marriage by pronouncing talaq on his wife. It may also be done by:**
(a) Ila
(b) Zihar
(c) **Ila or Zihar**
(d) None of these

67. **Divorce is a release from the marriage tie:**
(a) Immediately
(b) Eventually
(c) **Either immediately or eventually**
(d) None of these

68. **What are the classifications of divorce?**
(a) By the act of the husband or by the act of the wife
(b) By mutual consent or by a Contingency
(c) By judicial proceedings
(d) **All of these**

69. **Wilful non-payment of maintenance by the husband for __________ years gives a right to the wife to seek a dissolution of her marriage.**
(a) Three
(b) Four
(c) **Two**
(d) None of these

70. **A single pronouncement of Talaq during tuhr or period of menstruation followed by abstinence from sexual intercourse is called:**
(a) **Talaq Ahsan**
(b) Talaq Hasan
(c) Talaq-ul-Biddat
(d) None of these

71. **What are the modes of Talaq under the Muhammadan Law?**
(a) Talaq Ahsan (b) Talaq Hasan (c) Talaq-ul-Biddat (d) All of these

72. **Prior to the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act __________ apostasy of either party to a Muslim marriage operated as complete and immediate dissolution of marriage.**
(a) 1938 (b) 1937 (c) 1940 (d) 1939

73. **A person contracted in marriage by his guardian during minority has an option on attaining puberty:**
(a) To abide by the marriage
(b) To cancel the marriage
(c) Either to abide by the marriage or to cancel it
(d) None of these

74. **__________ is absolutely in the discretion of the court to dissolve a marriage if it comes to the conclusion that a further continuation of the marriage would not be proper.**
(a) Ila (b) Mubarat (c) Fuskh (d) None of these

75. **When both the husband and wife feel an aversion for each other, and they dissolve their marriage by agreement, it is called:**
(a) Talaq (b) Ila (c) Mubarat (d) Both (b) and (c)

76. **Minor's guardian ________ declare a divorce on the wife of the minor.**
(a) Can (b) Cannot (c) May (d) None of these

77. **Three pronouncement of Talaq during three successive period of menstruation with no sexual intercourse during the entire period is:**
(a) Talaq Hasan (b) Talaq Ahsan (c) Talaq-ul-Biddat (d) None of these

78. **Presence of ________ is not necessary for the divorce to be effective.**
(a) Husband (b) Wife (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither a nor b

79. **A Talaq in the absence of ________ would be a valid divorce.**
(a) Wife (b) Husband (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither a nor b

80. **Which form of talaq is not recognized by Shia Law?**
(a) Talaq-ul-Biddat (b) Talaq Hasan (c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) All of these

81. **_______ is affected by pronouncing talaq thrice during the some tuhr, or in pouncing the formula of talaq once with the condition that it should be considered to have been said thrice.**
(a) Talaq Hasan (b) Talaq Ahsan (c) Talaq-ul-Biddat (d) None of these

82. **Minor and lunatic:**
(a) Can declare divorce (b) Cannot declare divorce
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

83. **Qualification of witness of marriage should be:**
(a) Adult (b) Sane (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

84. **Marriage is only ______ under free consent.**
(a) Valid (b) Invalid (c) Void (d) None of these

85. **Objects of marriage are:**
(a) Legalization of sexual inter course (b) Protection of children
(c) Preservation of human race (d) All of these

86. **Aspects of marriage in Islamic law are:**
(a) No marriage without consent
(b) Contract provision is made for its breach
(c) Terms of marriage contract which in legal limits
(d) **All of these**

87. **Marriage or Nikah is a civil:**
(a) Contract (b) Not sacrament (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

88. ________ **Law does not prescribe any particular form for pronouncement of talaq.**
(a) Shafe'i (b) **Hanfi** (c) Maliki (d) Shia

89. **Children born out of Mutta' marriage are:**
(a) Illegitimate (b) **Legitimate** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

90. **Conditions of a valid Muta marriage:**
(a) Specification of dower (b) Specification time
(c) **Both a & b** (d) None of these

91. **Literal meaning of the word "Muta":**
(a) Enjoyment (b) Use (c) **Both a & b** (d) None of these

92. **Modes of avoiding irregular marriage are:**
(a) By the court (b) By husband (c) By wife (d) **All of these**

93. **Circumstances which make a marriage as void:**
(a) Without consent
(b) Prohibited on the ground of affinity and fosterage
(c) Polyandry (d) **All of these**

94. **Classification of marriage under Sunni school of thought is:**
(a) Valid marriage (Sahih) (b) Void marriage (Batil)
(c) Irregular marriage (Fasid) (d) **All of these**

95. **At same time a Muslim husband may have as many as:**
(a) **Four wives** (b) Five wives (c) Six wives (d) None of these

96. **After the valid marriage the wife becomes entitle to:**
(a) Dower (b) Maintenance (c) Inheritance (d) **All of these**

97. **Dower is:**
(a) A surety (b) A secured debt
(c) **An unsecured debt** (d) None of these

98. **The lowest amount of dower in Hadith is:**
(a) One dirham (b) Two dinar (c) A ring of iron (d) **None of these**

99. **Whatever sum according to ______ is lawful as the price of a commodity in purchase and sale, is lawful as dower.**
(a) Maliki Law (b) Shia Law (c) **Shafe'i Law** (d) None of these

100. **Dower may be fixed before the marriage and also:**
(a) At the time of marriage (b) After the marriage
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

101. **Minor whether husband or wife can enter into contract of dower through:**
(a) Guardian (b) Agent (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

102. Dower provides protection to the wife against the arbitrary power of husband to pronounce:
(a) **Divorce** (b) Marriage (c) Maintenance (d) None of these

103. The dower is the financial gain which the wife is entitled to receive from her husband by the virtue of:
(a) **Marriage** (b) Divorce (c) Maintenance (d) None of these

104. A Muslim husband has right to pronounce talaq without:
(a) **Any cause** (b) Any consideration (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

105. Who cannot pronounce divorce?
(a) A minor (b) Unsound person (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

106. Divorce means:
(a) Dissuasion (b) Rejection (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

107. Wife may remit the dower any part thereof in favour of the:
(a) Husband (b) His heirs (c) Parents (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

108. The remission of dower by the wife is called:
(a) Kabeen Nama (b) **Hiba-tul-Mahar** (c) Hiba-tul-Wasyiat (d) None of these

109. Dower has not been settled at the time of marriage or after is called:
(a) Specified dower (b) **Unspecified dower**
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

110. An amount settled by the parties at the time of marriage or after is called:
(a) Specified dower (b) Mahaar-i-Musammd
(c) Mahar-ul-Aqd (d) **All of these**

111. There can be no marriage without dower:
(a) **Saying of Hazrat Ali (R.A.)** (b) Saying of Hazrat Umar (R.A.)
(c) Saying of Hazrat Usman(R.A.) (d) None of these

112. Contract of dower is known as:
(a) Kabeen Nama (b) **Mehr Nama** (c) Codicil Nama (d) None of these

113. Under Shia law proper dower should not exceed:
(a) 1000 dirham (b) **500 dirham** (c) 100 dirham (d) 10 dirham

114. Proper dower is determined by:
(a) Local customs (b) Position of husband
(c) Personal qualification of wife (d) **All of these**

115. An effective khula is:
(a) **Revocable** (b) Irrevocable (c) Void (d) None of these

116. Khula under compulsion is valid under:
(a) Shia law (b) **Sunni law** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

117. An oral talaq shall be pronounced in presence of witnesses under:
(a) **Shia law** (b) Sunni law (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

118. If a husband suffers the following disease for two years. It is a valid ground for dissolution of marriage.
(a) Insanity (b) Leprosy (c) Virulent (d) **All of the these**

119. It is valid ground for dissolution of marriage if husband fails to perform marital obligations continuously for:
(a) 2 years (b) 3 years (c) 4 years (d) 6 years

120. Dower is payable on dissolution of the marriage:
(a) By the death of the husband (b) By divorce
(c) Either by (a) or (b) (d) None of these

121. Where husband dies before consummation, the dower is reduced:
(a) three-fourth (b) one-fourth (c) one-half (d) None of these

122. The demand for prompt dower must be specific and not:
(a) Conditional (b) Ambiguous (c) Either (a) or (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

123. Prompt dower means:
(a) Payable at any stage of life
(b) Payable within one month after nikkah ceremony
(c) Payable on demand at any time after the contract of marriage
(d) None of these

124. Mahr-i-tafweez is also known as:
(a) Prompt dower (b) Specified dower (c) Deferred dower (d) None of these

125. Who can make a contract of dower:
(a) Parties (b) Guardian (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

126. Dower has now:
(a) 2 types (b) 3 types (c) 4 types (d) None of these

127. The payment of dower is treated as token of respect for wife.
(a) True (b) False

128. Dower may be in the form of:
(a) Money (b) Property (c) In any form (d) All of these

129. Mutta' marriage under Sunni law is:
(a) Valid (b) Invalid (c) Void (d) None of these

130. Talaq may be pronounced by a dumb person via signs:
(a) is not valid (b) is valid (c) is irregular (d) None of these

131. Every Muslim can enter into contract of marriage if he has:
(a) Sound mind (b) Attained puberty
(c) Attained age of majority (d) Both (a) and (b)

132. In Hanafi school of thought, Talaq may be:
(a) Oral (b) In writing (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

133. Which sections of dissolution of the Muslims Marriage act 1939 provide grounds:
(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 4 (c) 3 and 6 (d) 5 and 7

134. Talaq-i-tafweez is:
(a) Revocable (b) Irrevocable (c) Voidable (d) None of these

135. Talaq-i-tafweez may be:
(a) Absolute (b) Conditional (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

136. Delegation may be made to:
(a) Wife (b) Any third person (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

137. Khula given under compulsion is not valid under:
(a) **Shia law** (b) Sunni law (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

138. I'lla is:
(a) **Revocable** (b) Not revocable (c) Irrevocable (d) None of these

139. Which one is the mode of divorce with the intervention of court:
(a) Man (b) Judicial divorce (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

140. Absence of husband is ground for dissolution of marriage if he is absent for:
(a) 3 years (b) **4 years** (c) 5 years (d) 6 years

141. Polygamy is an impediment to a valid marriage in Islam if it crosses:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) **4**

142. A ceremony for a valid marriage is:
(a) Compulsory is Islam (b) **Not compulsory in Islam**
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

143. Talaq-i-Sunnah is of:
(a) **2 types** (b) 3 types (c) 4 types (d) None of these

144. Talaq through agent is:
(a) **Valid** (b) Invalid (c) Void (d) Voidable

145. Talaq is an arbitrary power of:
(a) Wife (b) **Husband**
(c) Both wife and husband (d) None of these

146. How many witness are required in the contract of marriage?
(a) **2** (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) None of these

147. What is the essential element of marriage?
(a) Proposal and acceptance (b) Free consent
(c) Dower (d) **All of these**

148. Object of marriage is:
(a) Preservation of human race (b) Establishment of paternity
(c) Legalization of cohabitation (d) **All of these**

149. The wife is entitled only to _____ of the specified dower in case of Mutta' marriage, if the marriage has not been consummated.
(a) Two-third (b) One-fourth (c) **One-half** (d) None of these

150. Marriage where prohibition is temporary or relative is:
(a) Batil marriage (b) **Fasid marriage**
(c) Both Batil and Fasid (d) None of these

151. According to Shia law, the presence of ____ witnesses is necessary at the time of dissolution of marriage.
(a) **Two** (b) Three (c) Four (d) None of these

152. The value of Diyat should not be less than the value of ____ grams of silver.
(a) **30,630** (b) 30,000 (c) 30,100 (d) 35,000

153. According to Sunni law, _____ dirhams is the minimum dower.
(a) Five (b) **Ten** (c) Twenty (d) Thirty

154. A _____ marriage is a permanent contract having for its object the procreation and legalising of children.
(a) Mutta' (b) **Nikah** (c) Batil (d) None of these

155. "Diyat" means the compensation specified in section _____ P.P.C. payable to the heirs of the victim.
(a) 321 (b) 322 (c) **323** (d) 325

156. A wife has the statutory right to maintenance under section _____ of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.
(a) 480 (b) **488** (c) 486 (d) 485

157. Under _____ law, if a man knows that the woman he is marrying is under an obligation to service iddat, then the marriage would be void.
(a) Sunni (b) **Shia** (c) European (d) None of these

158. A void marriage is one which is _____ in itself, the prohibition being perpetual and absolute.
(a) Lawful (b) **Unlawful**
(c) Immoral (d) Oppose to ethical values

159. The parties to a Mutta' marriage will be called the Mutta' husband and Mutta' wife.
(a) **True** (b) False

160. A marriage contract without the presence of _____ as required by the Islamic Law is only irregular (Fasid) and it is not void (Batil).
(a) Bride (b) Bridegroom (c) **Witnesses** (d) None of these

161. A Mutta' marriage does not confer on the parties the right of:
(a) Cohabitation (b) **Inheritance** (c) Dower (d) Dowry

162. The period for which a woman must wait before marrying again whether in the event of divorce or death is called:
(a) Zuhar (b) **Iddat** (c) Tuhar (d) None of these

163. A marriage with a lady who has her husband _____ and not been divorced by that husband is void.
(a) Young (b) **Living** (c) Faithful (d) None of these

164. According to _____ prohibited marriages may be broadly divided into two categories, the Batil and Fasid marriages.
(a) Tafseer Ibn Kaseer (b) **Fatawa-e-Alamgiri**
(c) Tafheem-ul-Quran (d) Mota Imam Malik

165. A marriage with a lady during the period when she is observing iddat is only _____ and not void.
(a) Unlawful (b) **Irregular** (c) Disgusting (d) Makrooh

166. The _____ law provides that an old woman who can now no more become pregnant, or is so young as to be below the age of puberty, needs not observe iddat.
(a) Sunni (b) European (c) Roman (d) **Shia**

167. Every Muslim of _____ who has attained puberty may enter into a contract of marriage.
(a) Strong physique (b) **Sound mind**
(c) High qualification (d) None of these

168. Marriage is a ____ contract means to legalize sexual intercourse and procreation of children.
(a) Social (b) **Civil** (c) Economical (d) None of these

169. Lunatics and minors who have not attained ____ may be validly contracted in marriage by their respective guardians.
(a) Social status (b) Soundness
(c) Economic solidarity (d) **Puberty**

170. Dower is called _____ under the Islamic law.
(a) Haw-e-Nikah (b) Ghaneemat (c) **Mahr** (d) Nan-o-Nufqa

171. A wife is not entitled to maintenance in:
(a) Fasid marriage (b) Batil marriage (c) **Mutta' marriage** (d) None of these

172. Puberty is presumed on completion of the age of ____ years.
(a) 12 (b) **15** (c) 16 (d) 18

173. The nikkah is not a contract only but a ____ to legalise the cohabitation of a man and woman and issues out of this union are legitimate.
(a) Custom (b) Rite (c) **Method** (d) None of these

174. The amount of dower is ordinarily fixed by___ and this is valid.
(a) Written contract (b) **Oral contract**
(c) Social contract (d) None of these

175. Dower is an essential ____ under the Islamic Law to the status of marriage.
(a) Condition (b) Requirement (c) **Ingredient** (d) None of these

176. On the dissolution of the marriage, if the marriage was ___ the wife is entitled to the immediate payment of the whole of the unpaid dower, both prompt and deferred.
(a) Not consummated (b) **Consummated**
(c) Opposed to religious norms (d) None of these

177. On the dissolution of the marriage, if the marriage was not consummated wife is entitled to only ____ of the specified dower.
(a) One-half (b) Two-thirds (c) One-fourths (d) **Half**

178. ____ dower is payable to the wife immediately on the marriage take place at any time before on after consummation:
(a) Deferred (b) **Prompt** (c) Proper (d) None of these

179. A contract of dower made by a father on behalf of his minor son is binding on the:
(a) Father (b) **Son**
(c) Both on father and son (d) None of these

180. If the amount of dower is not fixed, the wife is entitled to _____ dower, even if the marriage was contracted on the express condition that she should not claim any dower.
(a) Specified (b) Prompt (c) **Proper** (d) None of these

PUNISHMENTS

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Qisas means:**
   (a) **Life for life** (b) Blood money (c) To give pardon (d) None of these
2. **False charge of adultery is called:**
   (a) Rajim (b) Lian (c) **Qazf** (d) None of these
3. **Punishment of Rajim is for:**
   (a) Theft (b) False accusation (c) **Adultery** (d) None of these
4. **Ghasib (Usurper):**
   (a) **Who takes or keeps the thing without permission of the owner.**
   (b) Who holds the goods on behalf of others.
   (c) Who takes the property on lease.
   (d) None of these
5. **Under Islamic Law:**
   (a) **There are two kinds of punishments** (b) Three kinds
   (c) Four kinds (d) None of these
6. **Object of criminal proceeding is to:**
   (a) Help criminal (b) **Punish wrongs**
   (c) Provide relief to criminal (d) None of these
7. **Tazir is the punishment prescribed and awarded by courts other than:**
   (a) Qisas and Diyat (b) Arsh and Daman (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these
8. **Tafweez is a kind of:**
   (a) Gift (b) Will (c) Waqf (d) **None of these**
9. **One who converts himself to another religion giving up Islam is called an:**
   (a) **Infidel** (b) Theft (c) Qazf (d) None of these

GUARDIANSHIP

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Hirzanat means:**
   (a) Control (b) Protection
   (c) **Guardianship of person of minor** (d) None of these
2. **Paternity of a child is established if child is born after dissolution of marriage within:**
   (a) Three months (b) Three months and ten days
   (c) 280 days (d) **None of these**
3. **Alienation of immovable property by de facto guardian is:**
   (a) Lawful (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these
4. **A brother, if not appointed by court may act as a:**
   (a) **De facto Guardian** (b) De-jure guardian (c) Regent (d) None of these
5. **Acknowledgement of legitimacy once made is:**
   (a) Revocable (b) **Irrevocable** (c) Compoundable (d) None of these
6. **Law governing Muslim succession was enacted in:**
   (a) 1929 (b) 1961 (c) 1979 (d) **None of these**
7. **Estate of a deceased devolves on:**
   (a) Debtors (b) In laws (c) Creditors (d) **Executors**
8. **A child is illegitimate if born within less than:**
   (a) Four months (b) **Six months** (c) Nine months (d) Three months
9. **The child marriage restraint Act was passed in:**
   (a) 1940 (b) 1936 (c) **1929** (d) 1860
10. **Failing the mother, the custody of a boy under the age of seven years belongs to:**
    (a) **Father** (b) Paternal uncle (c) Brother's wife (d) None of these
11. **Legitimacy may be presumed from:**
    (a) Presumptive marriage (b) Custom
    (c) School certificate (d) **None of these**
12. **A minor of sound mind is capable of disposing of his property by will to the extent of:**
    (a) one-third (b) Full (c) three-fourth (d) **None of these**
13. **Deceased survived by son's son and a daughter. Daughter will get**
    (a) one-half (b) one-third (c) one-fourth (d) **None of these**
14. **What is Parentage?**
    (a) The relation of brothers with each other (b) The relation of father to his children
    (c) **The relation of mother and the father to their children**
    (d) None of these

15. The word Hizanat has been translated as ________ by the authors on Muhammadan law.

(a) Maintenance (b) Protection (c) **Custody** (d) Parentage

16. The word "Hinz" means:

(a) Right of mother (b) **Lap of mother** (c) Desire of mother (d) None of these

17. Court has to ascertain on the grounds of ________ whether the custody of minor with one of the spouses should continue or to be disturbed even after the prescribed period of Hizanat or Willayat.

(a) Humanity (b) Social Values

(c) **Justice, equity and good conscience** (d) None of these

18. Mother's mother how high so ever, is ______ guardianship of a minor:

(a) Not entitled to (b) **Is entitled to** (c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

19. A mother may lose her right of Hizanat on any of these reasons:

(a) Contracting of second marriage with a stranger or leading an immoral life

(b)Taking child to distant place

(c) Neglecting to take proper care (d) **All of these**

20. Ordinarily a female's right to custody______ be defeated on the ground of want of funds to maintain the child:

(a) Can (b) **Cannot** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

21. During the period that the child is in the custody of the mother or other female relatives, the father's supervision over the child ______ as the burden of providing maintenance rests exclusively on the father.

(a) Ceases (b) **Continues** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither a nor b

22. According to ________ jurists, the mother has the right of custody till the completion of two years of her age when the children reach the aforesaid ages the father becomes entitled to their custody.

(a) Sunni (b) **Shia** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

23. The mother's right of custody of child_______ even when the mother is divorced by the father of the child.

(a) Extinguishes (b) Continues (c) Remains alive (d) **Both (b) and (c)**

24. Under the Hanfi law the mother is entitled to the custody of a male child until he attains the age of:

(a) One year (b) Nine years (c) **Seven years** (d) None of these

25. According to all the standard textbooks, under Hanfi law the mother is entitled to the custody of a female child until:

(a) The age of 7 years (b) The age of 9 years

(c) **She attains the age of puberty** (d) None of these

26. The mother and other female relatives of the minor have been given certain rights of:

(a) Love and affection (b) Sympathies

(c) **Hizanat** (d) None of these

27. A guardian of property ______ appropriate to himself any part of the income without specific order of court.

(a) Can (b) **Cannot** (c) Should not (d) None of these

28. **The father remains in ______ custody of the child even though its physical or actual custody rests with the mother or other female relatives.**
(a) Constructive
(b) Legal
(c) Constructive and legal
(d) None of these

29. **A guardian of property is required to deal with the property of minor as carefully as a man of ______ would deal as if it were his own.**
(a) Care and caution
(b) Ordinary prudence
(c) Sound mind
(d) None of these

30. **It is the duty of ______ of property to give sufficient money for the maintenance, lodging, clothing and education of the ward.**
(a) Patron (b) Caretaker (c) Mortgage (d) Guardian

31. **The auditor has no power to decide the question of ______ of the guardian.**
(a) Reliability (b) Trustworthiness (c) Liability (d) None of these

32. **A testamentary guardian can mortgage, sell, etc., the minor's property according to restrictions imposed by the:**
(a) Court (b) Minor (c) Instrument (d) Law

33. **A guardian ______ mortgage, or charge of transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise any part of immovable property of ward without previous permission of the court.**
(a) Shall (b) Shall not (c) May (d) None of these

34. **A female entitled to the custody is called the:**
(a) Hizana (b) Hain (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

35. **A guardian stands on a fiduciary relation to his ward and he must ______ and profit out of his office.**
(a) Make (b) Not make (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

36. **Consanguine sister is ______ guardianship of a minor.**
(a) Not entitled to
(b) Entitled to
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)
(d) Both (a) and (b)

37. **Paternal aunt, also in like order as sister is ______ guardianship of a minor.**
(a) Entitled to (b) Not entitled to (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) All of these

38. **The effect of the valid marriage is that the wife becomes:**
(a) Entitlement of maintenance
(b) Not entitle to maintenance
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

39. **The ______ would be the proper guardian for children of tender years.**
(a) Mother (b) Father (c) Grandfather (d) Grand mother

40. **The welfare of the minor is the:**
(a) Main question to be solved
(b) Central issue in case before the court
(c) Paramount consideration
(d) All of these

41. **The court within whose jurisdiction the minor ordinarily resides has the jurisdiction to hear cases under ______ for the custody of the minor.**
(a) Section 27 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
(b) Section 25 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
(c) Section 30 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
(d) None of these

42. All applications for the appointment of guardians are to be made under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 on the form prescribed by Section ______ of the Act.

(a) 70 **(b)** 20 **(c)** **10** **(d)** 25

43. A guardian is bound to file the accounts and the ______ has to look into the accounts from time to time during the minority of the ward.

(a) Government **(b)** Minor or ward **(c)** **Court** **(d)** None of these

44. Modes of removal of guardian are:

(a) By the application **(b)** By the court by its own motion

(c) **Both (a) and (b)** **(d)** None of these

45. According to Hanfi and Shafe'i laws the age of puberty is presumed at age of:

(a) Ten years **(b)** **Fifteen years** **(c)** Eighteen years **(d)** None of these

46. Death illness is the disease of:

(a) Death **(b)** Which causes death

(c) **Both (a) and (b)** **(d)** None of these

GIFT, WAQF

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Gift to an unborn person is:**
   (a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these
2. **Hiba-ba-Shart-ul-iwaz is a kind of:**
   (a) Sale (b) **Gift** (c) Mortgage (d) None of these
3. **A gift to take effect in future is:**
   (a) **Void** (b) Valid (c) Voidable (d) None of these
4. **A waqf means:**
   (a) **Dedication** (b) Allotting (c) Abandonment (d) None of these
5. **Gift exceeding one-third of the property of donor is:**
   (a) **Valid** (b) Void (c) Bad (d) None of these.
6. **Through a gift a Muslim can transfer his/her:**
   (a) one-third of property (b) one-half of the property
   (c) two-third of property (d) **None of these**
7. **The application of Muhammadan Law to non-Muslims is entirely:**
   (a) Personal (b) Customary (c) Arbitrary (d) **None of these**
8. **A gift may be revoked:**
   (a) **Before delivery of possession** (b) By heirs of donor
   (c) When the donee is dead (d) None of these
9. **'A', a Muslim, makes a gift of a motor car to his sister-in-law and gives possession of the car to her. Thereafter 'A' revokes the gift. The revocation is:**
   (a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these
10. **'A' makes a gift of his house to 'B', to take effect on B's marrying 'C' the gift is:**
    (a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these
11. **A gift made to a non-Muslim by a Muslim is.**
    (a) **Valid** (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) None of these
12. **Tafweez is a kind of:**
    (a) Gift (b) Will (c) Wakf (d) **None of these**
13. **The object of the waqf must be __________ according to Islamic law.**
    (a) Specific (b) **Lawful** (c) Everlasting (d) None of these
14. **A waqf may be made:**
    (a) Orally (b) In writing
    (c) **Orally or in writing** (d) None of these

15. **The limitation period of waqf must be:**
(a) Temporary (b) Fixed (c) **Permanent** (d) None of these

16. **Essential conditions of a will are:**
(a) Distinct and express intention to make the disposition
(b) Disposition to take effect after the death of the testator
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

17. **The permanent dedication by a person recognized by the Muhammadans or religious or charitable is called:**
(a) Sadaqah (b) Hiba (c) **Waqf** (d) None of these

18. **A gift may be revoked by ________ but not by his heirs after his death.**
(a) Donee (b) **Donor** (c) Executor (d) None of these

19. **A gift by a brother to a brother is:**
(a) Revocable (b) **Irrevocable**
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

20. **A gift by an uncle to sister's son is:**
(a) Irrevocable (b) **Revocable**
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

21. **A __________ may revoke any gift before the delivery of possession.**
(a) Donee (b) Testator (c) **Donor** (d) None of these

22. **Which disease (malady) is considered marz-ul-maut?**
(a) Death by old age (b) Diarrhoea (c) Asthma (d) **None of these**

23. **Areat is a grant of ________ to enjoy certain property.**
(a) Permission (b) **Licence** (c) Consent (d) None of these

24. **____________ is not revocable in any case.**
(a) Areat (b) **Hiba-bil-iwaz** (c) Gift (d) Sadaqah

25. **A gift made with a religious object is called:**
(a) Areat (b) **Sadaqah** (c) Gift (d) None of these

26. **A gift of usufruct revocable at the will of the donor, or grantor is called:**
(a) Sadaqah (b) Hiba-bil-iwaz (c) Gift (d) **Areat**

27. **Gift can be revoked by the donor in the following way:**
(a) Before delivery of the possession (b) After delivery of the possession
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

28. **The legal meaning of waqf according to _______ is a detention of a specific thing in the ownership of the wakif or appropriator and the devoting or appropriating of its profits or usufruct in charity on the poor or other good objects.**
(a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Shafe'i
(c) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (d) Imam Muhammad

29. **A waqf extinguishes the right of the waqif or dedicator and transfers ownership to:**
(a) Society (b) Poor Class (c) **God** (d) None of these

30. **A waqf may be created for the support of:**
(a) Government (b) Elite class (c) **Family** (d) None of these

31. **The word ______ is inapplicable to a case where the corpus of dedicated property is intended to be consumed.**
(a) HIba (b) Sadaqah (c) **Waqf** (d) Will

32. **According to ______ a waqf can only be completed when possession has been delivered to the mutawalli of the waqf of the waqf Property.**
(a) Sunni Law (b) **Shia Law** (c) Maliki Law (d) None of these

33. **A bonafide ______ by a waqif is sufficient to create a valid waqf.**
(a) Intention (b) **Declaration** (c) Expression (d) None of these

34. **A waqf normally requires:**
(a) **Express dedications** (b) Implied dedications
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) None of these

35. **A waqf may be made:**
(a) Orally (b) In writing (c) **Either (a) or (b)** (d) None of these

36. **The dedication in the case of waqf must be:**
(a) Temporary (b) **Permanent** (c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

37. **A waqf for a limited period is:**
(a) Valid (b) **Not valid**
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

38. **The founder of waqf has power to appoint:**
(a) Administrator (b) Executor (c) **Mutawalli** (d) Mohtamam

39. **A ______ can be created for the maintenance and support wholly or partially of the family, children and descendants of the waqf.**
(a) Waqf by user (b) **Waqf-alal-aulad** (c) Neither (a) or (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

40. **According to ______ a Wafq in favour of the Wakif is not valid because the wakif must divest himself of the ownership of the property and of everything in the nature of usufruct from the moment the waqf is created.**
(a) Sunni Law (b) **Shia Law** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

41. **The ______ has no right in the property belonging to the waqf:**
(a) Executor (b) Administrator (c) **Mutawalli** (d) None of these

42. **Existence of legatee at the time of death of testator under Shia law is:**
(a) **Compulsory** (b) Not compulsory (c) None of these (d) None of these

43. **A person who has committed suicide his will is not valid under:**
(a) **Shia law** (b) Sunni law (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

44. **Which factor is considered while appointing guardian?**
(a) Age of minor (b) Sex of minor (c) Welfare of minor (d) **All of these**

45. **A Muslim may dedicate the whole of his property by way of:**
(a) Hiba-bil-iwaz (b) Sadaqah (c) Areat (d) **Waqf**

46. **A Sadaqah is a gift made with the object of acquiring:**
(a) Popularity (b) Respect and honour
(c) **Religious merit** (d) None of these

47. **A gift which is made subject to a condition is called:**
(a) Stipulated gift (b) **Conditional gift** (c) Contingent gift (d) Eventual gift

48. The term "musha" is derived from shuyun, which signifies:
(a) Tension (b) **Confusion** (c) Reduction (d) Awareness

49. An undivided share in property either movable or immovable is called:
(a) Areat (b) Guba (c) **Musha** (d) None of these

50. Form of waqf are:
(a) Verbal (b) Oral (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

51. Kinds of waqf are:
(a) Private waqf (b) Public waqf (c) Quasi waqf (d) **All of these**

52. Distribution of the estate of the deceased shall commence:
(a) **After the payment of debts** (b) After the death
(c) After partition of shares of heirs (d) None of these

53. Gift of undivided share in property is called:
(a) **Mushaa** (b) Areat (c) Sadaqah (d) None of these

54. Conditions for validity of a gift are:
(a) Acceptance (b) Declaration (c) Delivery (d) **All of these**

55. Hiba or gift cannot be made in favour of:
(a) Unborn child (b) Dead person (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

56. A Hiba or gift can lawfully be made in favour of any:
(a) Natural persons (b) Artificial persons (c) Heirs (d) **All of these**

57. Kinds of gift are:
(a) Hiba (b) Hiba-bil-Iwaz (c) A Sadaqah (d) **All of these**

58. A hiba is a transfer of tangible property without:
(a) Consideration (b) Any return (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

59. Arbitration council means body consisting of the:
(a) Chairman (b) Representative of each of the parties
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

WILL

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **A bequest to a non-heir to the extent of one-third without consent of other heirs is:**
(a) Void (b) **Valid** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

2. **The thing bequeathed must exist at the time of:**
(a) Making a will (b) **Testator's Death**
(c) Dispute between heirs (d) None of these

3. **A will may be made:**
(a) Verbally (b) In writing (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

4. **A male ancestor between whom and deceased no female intervenes is called:**
(a) **Grandfather** (b) Father (c) Uncle (d) None of these

5. **A bequest to a child in the womb is valid if it is born within**
(a) 3 months of the date of will (b) 4 months
(d) **6 months** (d) None of these

6. **A void bequest is:**
(a) **Contingent bequest**
(b) Bequest made to the child in womb born within months
(c) Alternative bequest (d) None of these

7. **A bequest to a person who causes the death of testator intentionally is under Sunni law:**
(a) Void (b) **Valid** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

8. **A bequest to an heir to the extent of legal heir without the consent of other heirs is:**
(a) Void (b) **Valid** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

9. **According to Hanfi law, a gift of an undivided share (Musha') in a thing capable of division.**
(a) **Valid** (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) None of these

10. **A Muslim can bequeath one-third of his property to his heirs:**
(a) With the consent of other heirs (b) **Without the consent of other heirs**
(c) With the approval of the court (d) None of these

11. **A Muslim man dies leaving behind two widows-and a daughter. The collective share of the widows would be:**
(a) **one-eighth** (b) one-fourth (c) one-half (d) None of these

12. **A bequest once made:**
(a) Cannot be revoked
(b) May be revoked (testator may revoke it)
(c) **May be revoked but with the consent of heirs only (after the death of testator)**
(d) None of these

13. **Under ________ the first mentioned legatee will take the whole of the property bequeathed and other would not take anything:**
(a) Sunni Law (b) **Shia Law** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

14. **Revocation of a will may be:**
(a) Express (b) Implied (c) Neither a nor b (d) **Either a or b**
(e) All of these

15. **A Muslim cannot dispose of more than ______ of his estate left after the payment of funeral expenses and debts.**
(a) One-fourth (b) One and half (c) Two-third (d) **One-third**

16. **Prerequisites of a valid will are:**
(a) Competency of the testator or competency of the legatee
(b) The subject of bequest must be valid one (c) Limited to testamentary power
(d) **All of these**

17. **Executor of the will of Muslim:**
(a) **May be Muslim** (b) Shall not be Muslim
(c) Shall be Muslim (d) All of these

18. **An alternative bequest is:**
(a) Void (b) **Valid**
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

19. **A contingent bequest is:**
(a) **Void** (b) Valid (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

20. **A bequest in future is:**
(a) **Void** (b) Valid (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

21. **Persons who cannot make will:**
(a) Minor (b) Lunatic (c) Unsound mind (d) **All of these**

22. **Qualification of Testator must be:**
(a) Major (b) Sound mind
(c) Possessed with the ownership of property (d) **All of these**

23. **If a person becomes ill and passes away due to that illness, the illness will be known as his:**
(a) Maradhul maut (b) Last illness (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

24. **A person who is appointed by someone to take charge of his affairs after his death is known as the:**
(a) Wasy (b) Executor (c) Trustee (d) **All of these**

25. **Procedure of distribution process of estate of deceased person is that:**
(a) Funeral / Burial expenses (b) Pay all debts
(c) Pay bequests (d) **All of these**

26. **A person may dispose of his property by will if he is:**
(a) Major (b) Sound mind (c) Prudent (d) **All of these**

INHERITANCE

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **The heirs of a deceased person are liable for the dower debt:**
(a) Personally (b) They have not concern with it
(c) **Not personally** (d) None of these

2. **The property of a Muslim is heritable:**
(a) Ancestral (b) Self Acquired (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

3. **"A'ul" deals with**
(a) Dower (b) Waqf (c) **Inheritance** (d) None of these

4. **Which of these properties is not heritable?**
(a) Movable (b) Ancestral (c) Self acquired (d) **None of these**

5. **Each heir is liable to the debts of a deceased:**
(a) **Exclusively** (b) Severally
(c) Not beyond one-third (d) None of these

6. **The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is:**
(a) One-eighth (b) **One-third** (c) one-fifth (d) None of these

7. **Under _____ law, there are two main classes of heirs: Shabab and Nasab:**
(a) Sunni (b) Shafe'i (c) **Shia** (d) Hindu

8. **Sharers are entitled to_______ of inheritance.**
(a) Unlimited share (b) Limited shares (c) **Fixed share** (d) None of these

9. **There are_______ kinds of heir.**
(a) Two (b) Four (c) Six (d) **Three**

10. **A delay of __________ hours and in another case of _______ hours was considered too great a delay, and the right of pre-emption was lost.**
(a) 10 hours, 15 hours (b) **12 hours, 24 hours**
(c) 8 hours, 20hours (d) None of these

11. **According to Shia law of inheritance, there are:**
(a) **2 classes of heirs** (b) 3 classes of heirs (c) 4 classes of heirs (d) None of these

12. **According to Hanfi law of inheritance, there are:**
(a) **3 classes of heirs** (b) 5 classes of heirs (c) 6 classes of heirs (d) None of these

13. **Distant kindred are divided into how may classes?**
(a) **4** (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) None of these

14. **One who kills a man cannot inherit from him:**
(a) **Saying of Holy Prophet (S.A.W)** (b) Saying of Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
(c) Saying of Hazrat Umar (R.A.) (d) None of these

PRE—EMPTION

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **When the right of pre-emption is lost?**
   (a) Death (b) Release (c) Acquiescence (d) **All of these**
2. **Shafi Khalit means a participator in the special right attached to the immovable property sold such as:**
   (a) Right of passage (b) Right of passage to water
   (c) Right of irrigation (d) **All of these**
3. **Shafi Sharik is the co-sharer in the:**
   (a) **Property** (b) Village property (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
4. **Kinds of pre-emption are:**
   (a) **Three** (b) Four (c) Five (d) None of these
5. **The right of pre-emption arises only on:**
   (a) Sale (b) Hiba (c) Barter (d) **Both (a) and (c)**
6. **Main objects of pre-emption is:**
   (a) Reservation of values (b) Protection of privacy
   (c) Maintenance of sanctity (d) **All of these**

THE SOURCES OF ISLAMIC LAW

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Revelation is the __________ source of Islamic law:**
(a) Only (b) Secondary (c) Primary (d) **None of these**

2. **The primary sources of Islamic law are:**
(a) Two (b) Three (c) **Four** (d) None of these

3. **Sunnah is the:**
(a) Secondary source of Islamic law (b) **Second primary source of Islamic Law**
(c) Third source of Islamic law (d) None of these

4. **Secondary sources are:**
(a) Istihsan (b) Istislah and Istidlal
(c) Fatwas and Legislation (d) **All of these**

5. **Secondary sources are:**
(a) **Five** (b) Three (c) Four (d) None of these

6. **Shia school of thought regards only the first:**
(a) **Two, the Holy Quran and Sunnah as the primary sources of Islamic Law**
(b) Three, the Holy Quran, Sunnah and Ijma as the primary sources of Islamic law
(c) Four, Holy Quran, Sunnah, Ijma and Qiyas are the primary sources of Islamic law
(d) None of these

7. **Sunni school regards all the:**
(a) **Four as the primary sources of Islamic Law**
(b) Two as the primary sources of Islamic Law
(c) Three as the primary sources of Islamic Law
(d) None of these

8. **Primary sources are:**
(a) Holy Quran (b) Sunnah
(c) Ijma and Qiyas (d) **Holy Quran, Sunnah, Ijma and Qiyas**

9. **Sacred law (Shariat) of the Muslims has been derived from:**
(a) Various primary sources
(b) Various secondary sources
(c) **Various primary as well as secondary sources**
(d) None of these

10. **Primary sources are those sources which form the:**
(a) **Foundation of Islamic Law** (b) Boundary of Islamic Law
(c) Building of Islamic Law (d) None of these

11. **Custom makes a:**
   (a) Direct way between the primary and secondary sources
   (b) **Mid way between the primary and secondary**
   (c) No way between the primary and secondary
   (d) None of these

12. **Ijma is the ____________ source of Islamic law.**
   (a) Second (b) Fourth (c) **Third** (d) First

13. **Ijtihad is the ____________ source of Islamic law.**
   (a) **Fifth** (b) Fourth (c) Third (d) First

14. **Qiyas is the ____________ source of Islamic law.**
   (a) Third (b) Second (c) **Fourth** (d) Fifth

15. **The Holy Quran is:**
   (a) Secondary source of law along with Hadith
   (b) **Primary source of law along with Hadith**
   (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

16. **Example of Ijma as a source of Islamic law:**
   (a) Azan for Jumma prayer (b) Compilation of Holy Quran
   (c) Traweeh prayer (d) **All of these**

17. **Three material sources for deriving rules in Islam are:**
   (a) **Holy Quran, Sunnah and Ijma** (b) Sunnah, Qiyas and Ijma
   (c) Holy Quran, Qiyas and Ijma (d) None of these

18. **Istislah is a:**
   (a) Primary source (b) **Secondary source**
   (c) Tertiary source (d) None of these

19. **Istihsan is a:**
   (a) Primary source (b) **Secondary source**
   (c) Tertiary source (d) None of these

20. **Sharia is the primary source of Islamic law and is based mainly on the:**
   (a) **Holy Quran and Sunnah** (b) Holy Quran and Qiyas
   (c) Sunnah and Ijma (d) None of these

21. **According ______ doctrines, the sources of the Islamic Law are invariable in their order and limited in their number.**
   (a) Shafe'ites (b) Malkites (c) **Hanfites** (d) Hanbalites

22. **It is obvious from the origin, sources and objects of Islamic law that it has great regard for the:**
   (a) Mujahideen (b) Juristic opinions (c) **Ethical value** (d) None of these

23. **The four Sunni schools of law hold _____ to be a valid source of law.**
   (a) Qiyas (b) **Ijtihad** (c) Ijma (d) None of these

24. **_______ is the first source of Muhammadan law.**
   (a) **Holy Quran** (b) Tradition (c) Qiyas (d) None of these

25. **Who defines fiqa as "The knowledge of the law of Shariah relating to man's act and derived from specific sources"?**
   (a) **Shafe'i Jurists** (b) Maliki Jurists (c) Hanfi Jurists (d) None of these

26. **Revealed laws are the __________sources of the knowledge of law.**
(a) **Original** **(b)** Artificial **(c)** None of these **(d)** All of these

27. **_____ was admitted the group of sources by a sort of compromise and tolerance by the Shafe'i School and by Imam Malik in his book "Muawatta".**
(a) Ijtihad **(b)** Ijma **(c)** **Qiyas** **(d)** Istehsan

28. **Sources of Muslim law are:**
(a) Holy Quran **(b)** Sunnah
(c) Practices of caliphs **(d)** **All of these**

HOLY QURAN

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Quran is the name of the collection of those ____ which were made to Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.) when he was vested with the office of the Prophet and Messenger of God.**
(a) Principles (b) Norms (c) **Revelations** (d) Talks

2. **The Quranic text which existed from eternity was communicated from time to time in pieces called:**
(a) Hukum (b) Risalat (c) **Ayat** (d) Tarteel

3. **The Holy Quran abounds in:**
(a) Wars between Muslims and Kafirs (b) **Morality**
(c) Incidents of various ages (d) None of these

4. **Word "Quran" is derived from the:**
(a) **Arabic word 'Qura'a'** (b) Persian word 'Qura'a'
(c) English word 'Qura'a' (d) All of these

5. **Holy Quran is the book consisting of those:**
(a) Direct revelations which were made to Holy Prophet (PBUH)
(b) Indirect revelations which were made to Holy Prophet (PBUH)
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

6. **Examples of Naskh in Holy Quran are:**
(a) Drinking of wine (b) Change of Qibla
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

7. **Kinds of legislation by Holy Quran:**
(a) Direct legislation (b) Indirect legislation
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

8. **Tibri's commentary upon Holy Quran was further summarized by:**
(a) Shah Waliullah (b) Shah Abdul Rahim
(c) Ibn Taimiyyah (d) **Ibn Kathir**

9. **Tibri wanted to write the commentary upon the Holy Quran up to ___ pages but then reduced it to 6,000 pages upon his students request.**
(a) 40,000 (b) 60,000 (c) **30,000** (d) 25,000

10. **"Noor al-Anwar" is a commentary on:**
(a) **The Holy Quran** (b) Al-Manar (c) Sahih al-Bukhari (d) None of these

11. **Quran is the ____________ words of God.**
(a) Unique (b) Greatest (c) Absolute (d) **All of these**

12. **The Quran deals with a variety of subjects and only a small part of it relates to the:**
(a) Orders and directions (b) Ibadaat
(c) **Domain of law** (d) None of these

13. **Which one was not repealed by the Holy Quran?**
(a) Usury or unlimited Polygamy
(b) Unforbidden gambling or female infanticide
(c) Child by adoption (d) **None of these**

14. **The Holy Quran was revealed in parts to the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) during a period of:**
(a) 25 years (b) 27 years (c) 29 years (d) **23 years**

15. **The Quran consists of:**
(a) Presumptions (b) Incidents
(c) **Divine revelations** (d) None of these

16. **The fundamental laws of Islamic are contained in the:**
(a) **Holy Quran** (b) Sunnah (c) Hadith (d) None of these

17. **Total Surahs of Holy Quran are:**
(a) 120 (b) **114** (c) 100 (d) None of these

18. **How many Surahs were revealed in Madina?**
(a) 86 (b) 50 (c) **28** (d) None of these

19. **How many Surahs were revealed in Makkh?**
(a) 103 (b) 100 (c) **86** (d) None of these

SUNNAH/ HADITH

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **The _____ is a mine of precepts about the unity of Godhead and the sovereignty of God and earth.**
(a) Sunnah (b) **Hadith** (c) Holy Quran (d) None of these

2. **The literal meaning of word sunnah is:**
(a) Well known path (b) Well-trodden path
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

3. **The Sunnah may be of ____ type.**
(a) Two (b) **Three** (c) Four (d) Five

4. **All words, counsels of precepts of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) are called:**
(a) Sunnat-ul-Taqrir (b) Sunnat-ul-Failiya (c) **Sunnat-ul-Qaul** (d) None of these

5. **What is the literal meaning of Sunnah:**
(a) A mode of life (b) A manner of acting
(c) A rule of conduct (d) **All of these**

6. **What is Sunnah?**
(a) Sayings of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.)
(b) **Actions of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.)**
(c) Instructions of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.)
(d) Path to be followed

7. **The book of narration which Abdullah bin Umar wrote is named as:**
(a) **Shaifah-e-Saadiqah** (b) Ahadis-e-Saadiqna
(c) Shaifah-e-Abdullah (d) Sahih Ahadis

8. **Which is not a kind of Sunnah?**
(a) Sunnat-ul-Quali (b) Sunnat-ul-Faeli (c) **Sunnat-ul-Skoon** (d) Sunnat-ul-Taqrir

9. **If the traditions, though known publicly by a great majority of people, do not possess the character of universal authority, they are designated as:**
(a) **Ahadis-e-Mash'hoora** (b) Ahadis-e-Manqools
(c) Ahadis-e-Wahid (d) Ahadis-e-Mutwatar

10. **With respect to its narration, Ahadith are divided into:**
(a) **Two types** (b) Three types (c) Four types (d) None of these

11. **What is Hadith:**
(a) Actions of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.)
(b) **Saying of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.)**
(c) Instructions of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.)
(d) All of these

12. **Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (R.A.) wrote narrations of Ahadiths:**
(a) 4282 (b) 5374 (c) 5478 (d) 7354

13. **Name the Sahabi who narrated maximum number of Ahadiths:**
(a) Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (R.A.) (b) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (d) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib

14. **What is the second source of Islamic Law:**
(a) Hadith (b) Sunnah (c) Ijma (d) Qiyas

15. **From where the word "Hadith" is derived:**
(a) Hadia (b) Hadas (c) Tahdith (d) Tauheed

16. **How many Ahadis does Musnad of Imam Ahamd bin Hanbal contain?**
(a) 30,000 (b) 35,000 (c) 40,000 (d) 45,000

17. **What an authentic Hadis is called?**
(a) Sahifa (b) Sahih (c) Concocted (d) Saadiqah

18. **How many methods are there for the compilation of Ahadith?**
(a) Many (b) Four (c) Six (d) Nine

19. **Name the first authority for the complication Ahadis:**
(a) Imam Malik (R.A.) (b) Imam Bukhari (R.A.)
(c) Imam Ahmad (R.A.) (d) Imam Abu Yusuf (R.A.)

20. **How many Ahadith does Al-Mauta contain?**
(a) 1720 (b) 1920 (c) 2370 (d) 1820

QIYAS

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Who was the founder of Qiyas (analogical deductions)?**
(a) Imam Jafar-as-Sadiq
(b) **Imam Abu Hanifa**
(c) Imam Shafe'i
(d) None of these

2. **Istidlal is a branch of:**
(a) Istehsan
(b) Ijtihad
(c) **Qiyas**
(d) None of these

3. **The Qiyas merely helps us:**
(a) To discover the law
(b) Not to establish a new law
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)
(d) **Both (a) and (b)**

4. **Who introduced the Qiyas?**
(a) **Imam Abu Hanifa**
(b) Imam Malik
(c) Imam Shafe'i
(d) All of these

5. **The general meaning of word Qiyas is:**
(a) To measure or evaluate
(b) Equality
(c) Aggregate of both
(d) **All of these**

6. **Literal meanings of Qiyas are:**
(a) To measure
(b) To compare
(c) To weigh up
(d) **All of these**

7. **Laws derived by Qiyas are:**
(a) Intoxicating drugs
(b) Transaction of sale
(c) Ablution
(d) **All of these**

8. **Examples relating to Qiyas according to the Holy Quran are:**
(a) All transactions of sale are forbidden after the call of Friday prayers
(b) Forbids the guardian of orphans to hand over their properties to them
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

9. **Limitations on the application of Qiyas are:**
(a) Qiyas cannot apply to laws relating to criminal matters
(b) Qiyas cannot be based on an abrogated rule found in the texts
(c) Qiyas cannot be drawn from another Qiyas
(d) **All of these**

10. **The Qiyas is a:**
(a) Deduction
(b) **Analogical deduction**
(c) Theoretical deduction
(d) Subjective deduction

11. **Who gave prominence to the doctrine of Qiyas and assigned prominent position to Istihsan?**
(a) Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab
(b) Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal
(c) **Imam Abu Hanifa**
(d) Imam Shafe'i

12. Imam Abu Hanifa extended the doctrine of ____ (Consensus of opinion) beyond what many of his contemporaries were willing to concede.
(a) Qiyas (b) Istehsan (c) Ijma (d) Itihad

13. The root meaning of the word Qiyas is:
(a) Equality (b) Measuring (c) Both a & b (d) None of these

14. The fourth source of Muhammdan law is:
(a) Quran (b) Tradition (c) Ijma (d) Qiyas

15. Qiyas is another name of Ijtihad according to.
(a) Shafe'i (b) Maliki (c) Hanbli (d) Hanafi

16. An analogical deduction may be founded according to the _____ on the law established either by a text of the Quran or Hadith which has not been repealed, or by a unanimous decision of the learned.
(a) Hanfis and Malikis (b) Shafe'is and Hanbalis
(c) Shias (d) None of these

17. Analogy is rule of:
(a) Deduction (b) Interpretation (c) Translation (d) None of these

18. Imam ____ was noted for his balance of judgment and moderation of views and though reckoned among the upholders of Traditions; he examined the Traditions critically and made use of analogy.
(a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Abu Hanifa (c) Imam Shafe'i (d) Imam Muhammad

IJMA

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **If a Qazi goes wrong on a question covered by Ijma:**
   (a) **His decree must be set aside**
   (b) His decree may be set aside
   (c) His decree is binding and valid
   (d) None of these

2. **Ijma means:**
   (a) A gathering of Mujtahids
   (b) **Consensus of opinion**
   (c) Law making
   (d) None of these

3. **Who gave wide meaning to the doctrine of Ijma?**
   (a) Imam Malik
   (b) **Imam Abu Hanifa**
   (c) Imam Shafe'i
   (d) Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal

4. **Ijma came into being:**
   (a) In the reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (may Allah be pleased with him)
   (b) In the reign of Imam Abu Hanifa
   (c) **After the demise of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.)**
   (d) None of these

5. **Ijma is founded on:**
   (a) Analysis of various scholars
   (b) Some fake grounds
   (c) **Certain Quranic and Traditional texts**
   (d) None of these

6. **Which one is not the kind of Ijma?**
   (a) Ijma of the companions of the Prophet (S.A.W.)
   (b) Ijma of the jurists
   (c) Ijma of the people
   (d) **Ijma of the teachers and authors**

7. **____________ is the agreement of jurists among the followers of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.) in a particular age on a particular question.**
   (a) Ijtihad
   (b) **Ijma**
   (c) Taqlid
   (d) Istehsan

8. **Types of Ijma:**
   (a) Methodology types of Ijma
   (b) Significance of Jurists involved types of Ijma
   (c) **Both (a) and (b)**
   (d) None of these

9. **Ijma must be based upon:**
   (a) Holy Quran
   (b) Sayings of Prophet (S.A.W.)
   (c) Acts of Prophet (PBUH)
   (d) **All of these**

10. **Ijma is a consensus of majority opinion of the:**
   (a) Hindu Jurists
   (b) **Muslim Jurists**
   (c) Christian Jurists
   (d) None of these

11. Technical sense Ijma means:
(a) Determination (b) Consensus
(c) Collection of several ways of believers (d) **All of these**

12. Ijma derived from "Jamun" or "Jamaat" which means:
(a) Gathering (b) Collecting (c) Unanimity (d) **All of these**

13. The word Ijma derived from Arabic word "Jamah" which has meanings:
(a) To agree upon a matter (b) To determine or resolve
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

14. Ijma is a natural process of:
(a) Solving problems (b) Adjudicating upon them
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

15. Legislative functions of Ijma are:
(a) To discover the law (b) To do delegated legislation
(c) To implement the laws (d) **All of these**

16. Ijma of the ________ have in some respect a higher authority than other Ijma of other jurists.
(a) People (b) **Companions of the Holy Prophet (SAW)**
(c) Jurists (d) None of these

17. It is the type of Ijma.
(a) Ijma of the people (b) Ijma of jurists
(c) Ijma of the companions (d) **All of these**

18. ____ is of several grades in point of authority.
(a) Qiyas (b) Ijtihad (c) **Ijma** (d) None of these

19. The election of ______ to the caliphate by the votes of the people was based the principle of Ijma.
(a) Hazrat Usman (R.A.) (b) Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
(c) **Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.)** (d) None of these

20. According to the accepted opinion of all the four Sunni schools, Ijma is not confined to any particular:
(a) Person (b) Imam
(c) **country** (d) Book of Islamic Law

21. Which one is not the type of Ijma?
(a) Ijma of the jurists
(b) Ijma of the Companions of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.)
(c) Ijma of the people
(d) **Ijma of the members of Majlis-e-Shoora**

22. Ijma is of ____ types.
(a) Two (b) **Four** (c) Three (d) Five

IJTIHAD

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Ijtihad means:**
   (a) Consensus of opinion
   (b) A gathering of mujtahids
   (c) Law making
   (d) **None of these**

2. **Ijtihad literally means:**
   (a) Putting into action
   (b) Putting forward
   (c) **Striving or exerting**
   (d) Analyzing various thoughts

3. **___ is the personal view of mujtahid.**
   (a) Ijma
   (b) **Ijtihad**
   (c) Qiyas
   (d) Istihsan

4. **The collective deliberation of mujtahids is called:**
   (a) **Ijtihad**
   (b) Qiyas
   (c) Ijma
   (d) None of these

5. **Who are Mujtahidoon-fil-Mudhab?**
   (a) **Jurists having authority to expound the law according to a particular school.**
   (b) Jurists who teach religious teachings.
   (c) Jurists who have written treatises on religious thoughts and idea.
   (d) None of these

6. **Istilhsan means:**
   (a) **Preference of stronger evidence over analogy**
   (b) Preference over Ijtihad
   (c) Preference over poor evidence
   (d) None of these

7. **Following the opinion of another person without knowledge of the authority for such opinion is called:**
   (a) Istidlal
   (b) **Taqlid**
   (c) Ijtihad
   (d) None of these

8. **Modern principles of Ijtehad are:**
   (a) State and social justice
   (b) New age new laws
   (c) Follow the modern pattern
   (d) **All of these**

9. **According to author of Jamiat-Jawami, the qualifications of a mujtahid are:**
   (a) Major, sound and rational mind
   (b) Knowledge of grammar
   (c) Knowledge of Naskh
   (d) **All of these**

10. **Modes of performing Ijtehad are:**
    (a) Literal construction
    (b) Qiyas
    (c) Collectively reliance on texts
    (d) **All of these**

11. **Functions or tasks of the mujthaid are:**
    (a) To discover the law
    (b) To extent the law to new cases
    (c) **Both (a) and (b)**
    (d) None of these

12. **Ijtehad literally means:**
    (a) Striving
    (b) Expanding of maximum effort in the performance of an act
    (c) **Both (a) and (b)**
    (d) None of these

13. **What is meant by Mujtahidoon Fish-Shara?**
    (a) Persons who write about Islamic views, ideas and thoughts
    (b) Those who are well-versed in law
    (c) **Jurists who have an absolute power of expounding law**
    (d) A woman or slave has no prudence to be a jurist.

14. **Who are Mujtahidoon-fil-Massail?**
    (a) Jurists who founded school of laws.
    (b) Jurists having authority to expound the law according to a particular school.
    (c) **Jurists who were competent to expound the law on particular questions which had not been settled by the first and second ranks of jurists.**
    (d) Jurists who have written treatises about various questions.

15. **The word Mujtahid is a:**
    (a) **Nomen agentis** (b) Jurisprudentia (c) Jurisprudential (d) All of the these

SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Al-Ghazali belonged to:**
   (a) Hanbli school of law
   (b) **Shafe'i school of law**
   (c) Hanfi school of law
   (d) None of these

2. **Imam Muhammad and Imam Abu Yusaf were the disciples of:**
   (a) Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal
   (b) Imam Shafe'i
   (c) **Imam Abu Hanifa**
   (d) Imam Hammad

3. **Imam Abu Hanifa was born in the year:**
   (a) **AH 80**
   (b) AH 100
   (c) AH 125
   (d) AH 132

4. **Al-qama and Aswad were the pupils of:**
   (a) Ibn Abbas
   (b) Ibn Umar
   (c) **Ibn Masud**
   (d) Zaid

5. **Book by Imam Bukhari contains about authentic Traditions:**
   (a) **7000**
   (b) 9700
   (c) 12500
   (d) None of these

6. **The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:**
   (a) Abbasids
   (b) Mughals
   (c) Fatimids
   (d) **None of these**

7. **"The jurist of Iraq" was the title of:**
   (a) **Imam Abu Hanifa**
   (b) Imam Ibrahim al-Nakh'a'i
   (c) Imam Abu Yusuf
   (d) None of these

8. **Imam Muhammad bin Idris al-Shafe'i was born in:**
   (a) Makkah
   (b) Baghdad
   (c) Egypt
   (d) **None of these**

9. **Al Risalah is name of the book authored by:**
   (a) Imam Malik
   (b) Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal
   (c) Imam Bukhari
   (d) **None of these**

10. **Sale of goods for goods is:**
    (a) Muraba
    (b) **Muqayada**
    (c) Musawama
    (d) None of these

11. **A woman may be a Qazi according to:**
    (a) Malikites
    (b) **Hanfites**
    (c) Hanblites
    (d) None of these

12. **Imam Ash-Shafe'i was the pupil of:**
    (a) Imam Abu Hanifa
    (b) Imam Abu Yusuf
    (c) **Imam Malik**
    (d) None of these

13. **The famous jurist Al-Qama was the pupil of:**
    (a) Imam Abu Hanifa
    (b) Ibn Abbas
    (c) **Ibn Mas'ud**
    (d) None of these

14. **A collection of traditions known as 'Musnadu'I Imam Hanbal consists of Traditions:**
    (a) 30,000
    (b) 40,000
    (c) **50,000**
    (d) None of these

15. **"Istadlal" is a principle of juristic deduction which was introduced by:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Malik** (c) Imam Shafi' (d) None of these

16. **Imam Malik bin Anas belongs to**
(a) **Ahl al-Hadith** (b) Ahl al-Ra'i (c) Ahl al-Zahir (d) None of these

17. **Aasaba are those:**
(a) Who have prejudice towards a section of the society
(b) **Whose share is not fixed and will get whatever is left**
(c) Who are entitled to get Zakah (d) None of these

18. **Imam Abu Hanifah was student of:**
(a) Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud (b) **Imam Hammad**
(c) Imam Hasan Basri (d) None of these

19. **Faskh in the Hanafi school is:**
(a) **Available only on three grounds** (b) Available only on four grounds
(c) Is the absolute right of the wife (d) None of these

20. **Principle of Istihan (equity) was propounded:**
(a) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (b) Imam Malik (c) Imam Shafe'i (d) None of these

21. **Foundation of Islamic Jurisprudence was laid down by:**
(a) Imam Shafe'i (b) Imam Malik
(c) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (d) All of these

22. **Who founded the Ithna Ashari or Imamia?**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Jafar-as-Sadiq**
(c) Imam Musa-al-Kazim (d) None of these

23. **Who founded the Shia school of thought?**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Malik
(c) **Imam Jafar-as-Sadiq** (d) All of these

24. **Who founded the Madinah school of thought?**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Malik**
(c) Imam Jafar-as-Sadiq (d) None of these

25. **Who founded the Kufa school of thought?**
(a) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (b) Imam Malik
(c) Imam Jafar-as-Sadiq (d) None of these

26. **The literal meaning of the term "Shia" is:**
(a) Faction (b) It is abbreviation of Shiat Ali
(c) Faction of Muslim community which followed Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
(d) **All of these**

27. **Imam Shafe'i founded a new discipline:**
(a) Study of "three roots / principles of law" (b) Study of "two roots/usual of law"
(c) **Study of "four roots/usual of law"** (d) None of these

28. **Imam Shafe'i learnt Quran at the age of:**
(a) Ten (b) Nine (c) **Seven** (d) None of these

29. **Imam Shafe'i was the disciple of:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Malik**
(c) Imam Jaffar-as-Sadik (d) None of these

30. **Hanfi school of thought is predominant in central and Western Asia,**
(a) Afghanistan to Turkey (b) Cairo and Delta
(c) Indian sub-continent (d) **All of these**

31. **Imam Abu Hanifa appointed a committee of:**
(a) **40 men for the codification of the law** (b) 30 men for the codification of the law
(c) 20 men for the codification of the law (d) None of these

32. **Authority of local custom and usages recognized by:**
(a) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (b) Imam Malik (c) Imam Shafe'i (d) None of these

33. **Hedaya of Marghanini is an outstanding work of:**
(a) **Hanafi school of thought** (b) Malki school of thought
(c) Shafi School of thought (d) None of these

34. **Imam Abu Hanifa was a manufacturer and seller of:**
(a) Sugar (b) Wheat (c) **Silk** (d) All of these

35. **Who is buried in famous Jannat-ul-Baqi?**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Malik** (c) Imam Shafi (d) None of these

36. **Who was the Sheikh of Islam?**
(a) **Imam Malik** (b) Imam Abu Hanifa (c) Imam Shafi (d) None of these

37. **Who was the founder of Maliki school of Fiqh?**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Shafi (c) **Imam Malik** (d) None of these

38. **Shafe'i school of thought is predominant in:**
(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
(c) Southern Arabia, East Africa, Lower Egypt (d) **All of these**

39. **According to Imam Shafe'i, the purpose of Islamic law was:**
(a) **A matter for Allah alone** (b) A matter for men
(c) A matter for women (d) None of these

40. **The law laid down by consensus of opinion is:**
(a) Authoritative (b) Binding (c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

41. **Who introduced Wahabi reformation in Arabia?**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Malik
(c) **Imam Ahmed Ibn Hanbal** (d) None of these

42. **According to Tarjmatul Imam how many men and women attended the funeral of Imam Ahmed Ibn Hanbal?**
(a) **80, 0000 men and 60, 000 women** (b) 600, 000 men and 40, 000 women
(c) 400, 000 men and 30, 000 women (d) None of these

43. **Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal died in Baghdad on:**
(a) Friday Rabi-ul-Awwal 241 A.H (b) July 31, 855
(c) Sunday Rabi-ul-Awwal 241 A.H (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

44. **Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal died at age:**
(a) 80 years (b) **77 years** (c) 60 years (d) None of these

45. **Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal was student of:**
(a) **Hanafi Judge Abu Yousaf** (b) Imam Abu Hanifa
(c) Imam Malik (d) None of these

46. Who was the founder of Hanbali school of thought?
(a) **Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal** (b) Imam Abu Hanifa
(c) Imam Malik (d) None of these

47. Maliki school of thought is predominated in:
(a) North African and Upper Egypt (b) Tunis, Algeria and Morocco to Nigeria
(c) West Africa (d) **All of these**

48. Shia Ithna Ashari school recognizes _______ kids of marriage.
(a) Three (b) Four (c) **Two** (d) None of these

49. The four school of Sunni laws were propounded during the reign of:
(a) **Abbasids** (b) Ummayah (c) Haroon-ur Rasheed (d) None of these

50. Islamic Jurisprudence is a ________ law.
(a) Rigid (b) **Complete** (c) Incomplete (d) Ambiguous

51. The Islamic Legal System, as is well-known, led the origin in:
(a) Iran (b) Greece (c) **Arabia** (d) India

52. God is the Ruler of the world. His law is supreme, while man in His:
(a) Creature (b) **Vicegerent** (c) invention (d) None of these

53. Who said this: "Fiqah is the knowledge of what is for a man's self, and what is against a man's self"?
(a) Imam Malik (b) Ibn-e-Kathir
(c) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (d) Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal

54. Islamic Jurisprudence depends on:
(a) Juristic writings (b) Opinions of well-known jurists
(c) **Quran and Sunnah** (d) None of these

55. In Islamic law, the sovereignty lies in:
(a) Majlis-e-Shoora (b) Caliph (c) Public at large (d) **Allah Almighty**

56. The schools of Islamic law are:
(a) Sects (b) **System of interpretation**
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

57. Arab society before Islam was based upon:
(a) Urban loyalties (b) **Tribal loyalties** (c) None of these (d) All of these

58. The period of legal history is divided into:
(a) Two periods (b) Three periods (c) **Four periods** (d) None of these

59. How many Sunni sub-schools are?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) **Four**

60. Islamic laws are:
(a) Partial (b) **Impartial** (c) Absurd (d) Unclear

61. Every Tradition purporting to be handed down by the contemporaries and companions of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) regardless of their actual relationship to him is considered to be:
(a) **Authentic and genuine** (b) Unproven
(c) Fabricated (d) None of these

62. Numerous followers of Imam Malik are still in:
(a) South Africa (b) Latin America (c) India (d) **Northern Africa**

63. **The real name of Imam Abu Hanifa was:**
(a) Adnan Ibn Hikmat (b) **Numan Ibn Thabit**
(c) Sheikh Hannan Ibn Zaid (d) Abaid-ul-Islam

64. **The Moors of Spain belong to:**
(a) Shafe'i School (b) **Maliki School** (c) Hanbali School (d) None of these

65. **Imam Shafe'i attended lectures of:**
(a) **Imam Muhammad** (b) Imam Malik
(c) Imam Abu Hanifa (d) None of these

66. **Malik's doctrines were not essentially different from those of:**
(a) Ahmad bin Hanbal (b) **Abu Hanifa** (c) Shafe'i (d) Tibri

67. **Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal was born in the year:**
(a) 100 A.H. (b) 150 A.H. (c) **164 A.H.** (d) 160 A.H.

68. **Which country is the strongholds of Shafe'ites doctrines?**
(a) Syria (b) Jordan (c) **Egypt** (d) Saudi Arabia

69. **Hazrat Imam Shafe'i was born in:**
(a) Madina (b) Makkah (c) **Palestine** (d) Isfhan

70. **Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal studied under different masters, including:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Shafe'i** (c) Imam Malik (d) None of these

71. **Who adopted the middle course between Imam Abu Hanifa and Imam Malik in the use of traditions and analogy?**
(a) Imam Hanbal (b) Imam Abu Yusuf
(c) Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab (d) **Imam Shafe'i**

72. **Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal was born at:**
(a) Madina (b) Riyadh (c) **Baghdad** (d) Tehran

73. **Islam law had two objects, spiritual benefit and:**
(a) Personal achievements (b) Social solidarity
(c) **Social goods** (d) Economic gains

74. **Golden chain of narration is remarkable work of:**
(a) Imam Jaffar-as-Sadiq (b) Imam Abu Hanifa
(c) Imam Shafe'i (d) **Imam Malik**

75. **Al-Muwatta is remarkable work of:**
(a) **Imam Malik** (b) Imam Abu Hanifa (c) Imam Shafi (d) None of these

76. **Under the committee of 40 men, established by Abu Hanifa, it took ____ years for the code of laws to be completed.**
(a) Twenty (b) **Thirty** (c) Ten (d) Five

77. **The ____ code of Islam is mostly given in Sura Nisa.**
(a) Social (b) Economical (c) **Ethical** (d) Political

MUSLIM FAMILY LAW ORDINANCE 1961

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance was promulgated on:**
(a) 2nd day of January, 1961
(b) 2nd day of February, 1961
(c) **2nd day of March, 1961**
(d) None of these

2. **Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 was enforced on:**
(a) 15th July, 1960
(b) 15th August, 1961
(c) **15th July, 1961**
(d) None of these

3. **The Provisions of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 are also_____ upon Pakistani citizens who are not in Pakistan.**
(a) Not applicable
(b) **Applicable**
(c) Depends upon circumstance
(d) None of these

4. **Under Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 Arbitration Council contains**
(a) Chairman and Vice Chairman
(b) Chairman Vice Chairman and representatives of Parties
(c) **Chairman and representative of parties or parties**
(d) None of these

5. **Under Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 union council means the town or union committee constituted under ________ Order**
(a) 1957
(b) 1958
(c) **1959**
(d) None of these

6. **Under section 3, it is provided that Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961_____ the other existing laws, if the existing law conflict with the Ordinance.**
(a) **Override**
(b) Does not override
(c) Obey
(d) None of these

7. **Arbitration council constituted under Muslim Family laws Ordinance, 1961 will not be regulated by the:**
(a) Arbitration Act, 1940
(b) Code of Civil Procedure, 1898
(c) local laws
(d) **All of these**

8. **Every marriage solemnized under the Muslim law, shall be registered as provided in**
(a) Section 4, of Muslim Family laws Ordinance, 1961
(b) **Section 5, of Muslim Family laws Ordinance, 1961**
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

9. **Which section of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance deals with succession from the followings?**
(a) **Section 4**
(b) Section 5
(c) Section 6
(d) None of these

10. **Section 6 of Muslim Family laws Ordinance, 1961 deals with:**
(a) **Polygamy**
(b) Bigamy
(c) Tri-gamy
(d) None of these

11. **"Polygamy" means:**
(a) Single Marriage
(b) **Two or more marriages**
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

12. **Under section 6 of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance if a person in subsistence of an existing marriage wants to contract another marriage he is bound to get permission from:**
(a) Government
(b) **Arbitration Council**
(c) His wife
(d) None of these

13. **A man who contracts another marriage without permission of Arbitration Council on complaint be punishable with imprisonment of:**
(a) Six months, and fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees
(b) **One year, and fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees**
(c) Two years, and fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees
(d) None of these

14. **Section 7 of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 deals with:**
(a) **Talaq**
(b) Nikah
(c) Rukhsati
(d) None of these

15. **Section 7 of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, bounds a person who wishes to divorce his wife shall as soon as may be after the pronouncement of talaq:**
(a) Give a notice to Chairman in writing
(b) **Give a notice to Chairman and a copy of divorce**
(c) Give a notice to his imam masjid or nikkah registrar
(d) None of these

16. **Within______ days of the receipt of notice under section 7(1) of the Muslim Family laws Ordinance, 1961 the Chairman shall constitute Arbitration Council for reconciliation.**
(a) 15
(b) 20
(c) **30**
(d) None of these

17. **Whoever contravenes with section 7, sub-section (1) of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 shall be punished with simple imprisonment for:**
(a) One year
(b) Two years
(c) **One year or fine which may extend to 5000 or with both**
(d) None of these

18. **Dissolution of marriage otherwise than by talaq is provided in section_____ of Muslim Family laws Ordinance, 1961.**
(a) 7
(b) **8**
(c) 9
(d) None of these

19. **If any husband fails to maintain his wife adequately the wife may in addition to seeking any other legal remedy available to apply to_____ to determine the matter of maintenance.**
(a) **Chairman Union Council**
(b) Parents of the husband
(c) Elder of the Community
(d) None of these

20. **The decision made by the Chairman in matter of maintenance can be revised before______ through filing application for revision.**
(a) Family Court
(b) Zila Nazim
(c) **Collector**
(d) None of these

21. **Under section 9 of the Muslim Family laws Ordinance, 1961 the Chairman of union council constitute Arbitration Council for:**
(a) Reconciliation
(b) Polygamy
(c) **Determination of maintenance**
(d) None of these

22. **As per section 10 of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 where no mode of payment of dower is prescribed in Nikah-nama or marriage contract the entire amount of dower shall be presumed to be:**

(a) Payable on demand	**(b)** Paid
(c) Do not paid	**(d)** None of these

23. **In cases of cantonment areas_____ is empowered by Muslim Family Laws Ordinance,1961 to make rules.**

(a) Cantonment Board	**(b)** Central Government
(c) Provincial Government	**(d)** None of these

FAMILY COURTS ACT, 1964

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Family Courts Act was assented to by the:**
   (a) Prime Minister of Pakistan (b) President of Pakistan
   (c) **Governor of the West Pakistan** (d) None of these

2. **Family Courts Act was assented to by the Governor of West Pakistan on**
   (a) 14 June, 1964 (b) **14 July, 1964** (c) 14 August, 1964 (d) None of these

3. **Family Courts Act was enforced on**
   (a) 2nd October, 1964 (b) **2nd November, 1964**
   (c) 2nd December. 1964 (d) None of these

4. **Family Courts Act, 1964 contains______ sections.**
   (a) **26** (b) 28 (c) 30 (d) None of these

5. **The object behind the establishment of Family Courts is to deal with:**
   (a) **Family affairs** (b) Civil matters (c) Private affairs (d) None of these

6. **As per section 1, sub section (2) Family Courts Act extends to:**
   (a) The areas of Gilgit (b) **Whole of Punjab**
   (c) The areas of Azad Kashmir (d) None of these

7. **Family Court means a Court constituted under**
   (a) **Family Courts Act, 1964** (b) Code of Civil Procedure
   (c) Muslim Personal Law (d) None of these

8. **Family Courts Act, 1964 contains_____ Schedule.**
   (a) No (b) **One** (c) Two (d) None of these

9. **The powers of ______ Magistrate have been conferred on every Judge of the Family Court.**
   (a) **1st class** (b) 2nd class (c) 3rd class (d) None of these

10. **The Judge of Family Court may act under section_____ Cr.P.C and may make orders for maintenance under this section.**
    (a) 388 (b) **488** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

11. **Section_____ of the Family Courts Act, 1964 deals with establishment of Family Courts.**
    (a) 2 (b) **3** (c) 3A (d) None of these

12. **As per section 3(2) of the Family Courts Act, 1964 a women Judge may be appointed for more than one District and in such cases the women judge may sit for disposal of cases at such place or places in either District as:**
    (a) She likes (b) **The provincial Government may specify**
    (c) The District Government specify (d) None of these

13. **A family Judge may be:**
(a) Male (b) Female (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

14. **The pecuniary jurisdiction of Family Court is:**
(a) Limited (b) Unlimited
(c) Depends upon case nature (d) None of these

15. **As per section 3 of the Family Courts Act, 1964 there must be at least one Family Court in:**
(a) Each District (b) Each Division (c) Each Province (d) None of these

16. **Qualification of Judge of a Family Court is provided in section_____ of the Family Courts Act, 1964.**
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) None of these

17. **As per section 4, no person shall be appointed as a judge of Family Court unless he is or has been or is qualified to be appointed as:**
(a) Additional District Judge (b) District Judge
(c) A Civil Judge (d) All of these

18. **Section 5 of the Family Courts Act deals with:**
(a) Appointment of Family Judge (b) Procedure of Family Court
(c) Jurisdiction of the Family Court (d) None of these

19. **As per section 5(3), the High Court may with approval of the Government amend the_____ so as to alter, delete or add any entry thereto.**
(a) Sections of Family Courts Act (b) Schedule of family Courts Act
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

20. **Section 7 of the Family Courts Act deals with:**
(a) Institution of suits (b) Reply by the defendants
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

21. **In family suit the plaint shall contain:**
(a) Affidavit (b) List of witnesses
(c) Permission Certificate from Union Council (d) None of these

22. **In a Family Suit the plaint shall contain all facts relating to the dispute and shall contain_____ giving the number of witnesses intended to be produced in support of the plaint.**
(a) Schedule (b) List of witnesses (c) Affidavit (d) None of these

23. **As per section 7(2) of the Family Courts Act provided that the parties may with the permission of_____ call any witness at any later stage if the Court considers such evidence expedient in the interest of justice.**
(a) [illegible] (b) Counsel (c) Court (d) None of these

24. **The plaint for dissolution of marriage may contain:**
(a) All claims relating to dowry
(b) Claims regarding maintenance, dower, personal belongings and property of the wife
(c) Custody of children
(d) None of these

25. **Section_____ of the Family Courts Act deals with intimation to defendant:**
(a) 8 (b) 8A (c) 9 (d) None of these

26. When a plaint is presented in the Family Court it shall fix a date of not more than_____ days for defendants appearance.
(a) 15
(b) **30**
(c) 45
(d) None of these

27. Section 8(1)(b) bounds the plaintiff that he while summoning to defendant attach copy of_____ with summons.
(a) **Plaint**
(b) List of documents
(c) Copies of documents
(d) None of these

28. Section 9 of the Family Courts Act, 1964 deals with:
(a) Production of documents
(b) Procedure for institution of plaint
(c) **Written statement**
(d) None of these

29. As per section 9(1)(a), defendant husband may, where no earlier suit for restitution of conjugal rights is pending claim for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights:
(a) **In his written Statement**
(b) Through separate suit
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

30. As per section 9(1)(b) of the Family Courts Act a defendant wife may in the written statement to a suit for restitution of conjugal rights can make a claim for:
(a) Dissolution of marriage
(b) Dissolution of marriage on the basis of Khula
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

31. If it is proved that the summons or notices were duly served upon the defendant and defendant failed to appear before the Court on the fixed date the Family Court may proceed ex-parte as provided by section______
(a) **9(5)(a)**
(b) 9(5)b
(c) 9(5)(c)
(d) None of these

32. Section 10 of the Family Courts Act deals with:
(a) Acceptance of plaints and written statements
(b) **Pre-trial proceeding**
(c) Recording of evidence
(d) None of these

33. Basic task of pre-trial proceeding by the Court is to:
(a) Ascertain value of the suit
(b) **Provide an opportunity to the spouses for reconciliation**
(c) To find out points to struck out the suit
(d) None of these

34. If no compromise or reconciliation is possible the Court shall:
(a) **Frame the issues**
(b) Adjourn the case for evidence
(c) Reject the suit
(d) None of these

35. Section 11 of the Family Courts Act, 1964 deals with:
(a) Recording of evidence
(b) Evidence through affidavit
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

36. After the closing of evidence of both sides the Family Court shall make another effort for compromise or reconciliation between the parties as provided in:
(a) **Section 12(1)**
(b) Section 12(2)
(c) Section 12(3)
(d) None of these

37. If conciliation failed second time the Family Court shall:
(a) Provide third opportunity for conciliation
(b) **Announce its judgment and give a decree**
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

38. The specified period for disposing family suit under Section 12 A is
(a) **Six months** (b) One year (c) Two years (d) None of these

39. The decree of a Family Court shall be executed by:
(a) The Court passing it (b) Any Civil Court
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

40. A Family Court is empowered by section_____ if it deems fit to direct that any money to be paid under a decree passed by it in instalments as it deems fit.
(a) 13(3) (b) 34(4) (c) **13(5)** (d) None of these

41. Section_____ of the Family Courts Act, 1964 deals with appeals.
(a) 13 (b) **14** (c) 15 (d) None of these

42. For execution of Family Court judgment and decree the execution court exercise its powers as:
(a) **Civil Court** (b) Criminal Court (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

43. No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by The Family Court For dower or dowry amounting:
(a) Twenty thousand (b) **Thirty thousand** (c) Fifty thousand (d) Both (a) and (b)

44. Where the Family Court is presided over by a District Judge and Additional District Judge the appeal against judgment and decree shall be to:
(a) District Judge too (b) **High Court** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

45. No appeal or revision shall lie against an_____ order of the Family Court
(a) **Interim** (b) Final (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

46. The appellate Court in appeal shall dispose of the appeal within:
(a) Two months (b) **Four months** (c) Six months (d) None of these

47. The Family Court is empowered by section_____ of the Family Courts Act, 1964 to summons witnesses.
(a) **15** (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) None of these

48. Section_____ of the Family Courts Act deals with contempt of Family Courts.
(a) 15 (b) **16** (c) 17 (d) None of these

49. The time for payment of maintenance as provided in section 17-A, is:
(a) 10th of each month (b) **14th of each month**
(c) 15th of each month (d) None of these

50. The failure of maintenance payment may cause defendants:
(a) **Right of defence be struck off** (b) Defendant may be fined
(c) Defendant may be jailed (d) None of these

51. As per section 17 B, Family Court may issue commission to:
(a) Examine any person (b) Make a local investigation
(c) Inspect any property or document (d) **All of these**

52. Section 18 of the Family Court Act 1964 authorized_____ to appear through agent.
(a) Old lady (b) Young lady
(c) **Pardanashin lady** (d) None of these

53. The Court fee to be paid on plaint of Family suit is:
(a) **15 rupees** (b) 100 rupees (c) 1000 rupees (d) None of these

54. **Section_____ of the Family Courts Act, 1964 prescribes the Court Fees.**
(a) 18 (b) 19 (c) 19-A (d) All of these

55. **Section 20 of the Family Court Act, empowers a Family Court to exercise the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of:**
(a) Section 30 Cr.P.C (b) **First Class** (c) Second Class (d) None of these

56. **As per section 22 of the Family Courts Act, a Family Court shall not have the power to issue an injunction to or stay any proceedings pending before:**
(a) Chairman of Union Council (b) Arbitration Council
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

57. **A marriage registered under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961:**
(a) Can be questioned by Family Court (b) Cannot be questioned by Family Court
(c) Depend upon nature of the case (d) None of these

58. **Family Court deemed to be a District Court for the purpose of:**
(a) Appeal (b) Revision
(c) **Guardian and Wards Act, 1890** (d) None of these

59. **Section_____ of the Family Courts Act deals with transfer of cases.**
(a) 24 (b) 25 A (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

60. **Schedule Part-I of the Family Courts Act describes_____ types of family suits.**
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) None of these

LAW OF CONTRACT

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **The Contract Act of 1872 was enacted on:**
(a) **25th April, 1872** (b) 25th May, 1872
(c) 25th June, 1872 (d) None of these

2. **The Contract Act, 1872 was enforced on:**
(a) First day of July, 1872 (b) First August, 1872
(c) **1st September, 1872** (d) None of these

3. **The Contract Act, 1872 consists_____ sections.**
(a) **238** (b) 248 (c) 266 (d) None of these

4. **Definitions are provided in section_____ of the Contract Act.**
(a) **2** (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None of these

5. **When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything with a view to obtaining the assent of that other person to such act or abstinence he is said to make a:**
(a) **Proposal** (b) Promise (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

6. **When the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent thereto the proposal is said to be accepted then it is called:**
(a) Proposal (b) **Promise** (c) Agreement (d) None of these

7. **The person making the proposal is called:**
(a) **Promiser** (b) Promisee (c) Both of these (d) None of these

8. **The person to whom proposal is made is called:**
(a) Promisor (b) **Promisee** (c) Both of these (d) None of these

9. **Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is:**
(a) A proposal (b) An offer (c) **An agreement** (d) None of these

10. **There are_____ essential ingredients of a contract.**
(a) 2 (b) **3** (c) 4 (d) None of these

11. **"Reciprocal" Contracts means:**
(a) One sided contracts (b) **Bilateral contracts**
(c) Trilateral contracts (d) None of these

12. **Promise which forms the consideration or part of the consideration for each other is called:**
(a) Simple promise (b) Conditional promise
(c) **Reciprocal promise** (d) None of these

13. **An agreement not enforceable by law is called:**
(a) **Void agreement** (b) Valid agreement
(c) Voidable agreement (d) None of these

14. **An agreement enforceable by law is called:**
(a) An agreement (b) **Contract** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

15. **A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable is called:**
(a) Valid contract (b) Voidable contract (c) **Void contract** (d) None of these

16. **A proposes by letter to sell a house to B, the Communication of the proposal is complete:**
(a) When A make such proposal (b) **When B accepts the proposal**
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

17. **Section 5 of the Contract Act deals with:**
(a) Communication of contract (b) Acceptance of contracts
(c) **Revocation of proposals and acceptances** (d) None of these

18. **As per section 6 of the Contract Act, 1872 there are_____ ways for revocation of proposal.**
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) **4** (d) None of these

19. **A proposal may be revoked at any time:**
(a) **Before the communication of its acceptance**
(b) Before the rejection of its communication
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

20. **In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must be:**
(a) Conditional (b) Unconditional (c) **Absolute** (d) None of these

21. **All the agreements are contracts if they are made by free consent of the parties competent to contract for a _____ consideration and object.**
(a) Any (b) **Lawful** (c) Unlawful (d) None of these

22. **The age limit for making a contract is:**
(a) 16 years (b) 17 years (c) **Majority** (d) None of these

23. **A contract made by lunatic is____ in the eye of law.**
(a) **Void** (b) Valid (c) Absolute (d) None of these

24. **Free consent is_____ element for contract.**
(a) **Essential** (b) Discretional (c) Exceptional (d) None of these

25. **The term "Consent" means:**
(a) Voluntary accordance with or concurrence in what is done or proposed by another.
(b) Free mind
(c) Free will (d) **All of these**

26. **Free consent is defined in section____ of the Contract Act.**
(a) 10 (b) **14** (c) 18 (d) None of these

27. **The term "Coercion" means:**
(a) Committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by the Pakistan Penal Code.
(b) Compulsion
(c) A unlawful pressure (d) **All of these**

28. **The committing, or threatening to commit any act forbidden by the Pakistan Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement is called:**
(a) Free consent (b) Coercion (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

29. **Undue influence makes a contract**
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) None of these

30. **A man enfeebled by disease or age is included by B's influence over him as his medical abundant to agree to pay B, a unreasonable sum for his professional services:**
(a) B employees nothing (b) B employees undue influence
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

31. **Fraud is defined in section____ of the Contract Act.**
(a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) None of these

32. **The term "Fraud" means:**
(a) Active concealment of fact with knowledge and belief of the fact
(b) Doing any act fitted to deceive
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

33. **The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true and the active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or believe of the fact is called:**
(a) Cheating (b) Fraud (c) Misrepresentation (d) None of these

34. **Section 18 of the Contract Act deals with:**
(a) Coercion (b) Fraud
(c) Misrepresentation (d) None of these

35. **Coercion, Fraud and misrepresentation makes contract:**
(a) Void of the option of the party whose consent was caused
(b) Voidable on the option of the party whose consent so caused
(c) Valid for both sides (d) None of these

36. **Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceeding in the ordinary tribunal or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his right:**
(a) Valid agreement (b) Void agreement (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

37. **A intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred munds of indigo are made annually at A's factory and thereby induces B to buy the factory:**
(a) The contract is voidable on the part of A
(b) The contract is voidable on the part of B
(c) The contract is voidable on both A and B part
(d) None of these

38. **Mistake of fact:**
(a) Makes a contract voidable (b) Does not make a contract voidable
(c) Makes a contract void (d) None of these

39. **The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful unless it is:**
(a) Forbidden by law (b) Forbidden by contractors themselves
(c) Forbidden by custom (d) None of these

40. **Where both the parties are under mistake as to matter of fact the agreement is:**
(a) **Void** (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) None of these

41. **A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is:**
(a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) Both (a) and (b)

42. **Agreement without consideration is**
(a) **Void** (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) None of these

43. **A promises to superintend on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles, B promises to pay A salary of 10,000/- rupees year. The agreement is void the object of A's promise, and consideration for B's promise being in part:**
(a) Lawful (b) **Unlawful** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

44. **A contract to do or not to do something if some event collateral to such contract does or does not happen is called:**
(a) Simple contract (b) Complex contract
(c) **Contingent contract** (d) None of these

45. **A contract to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt, the contract is:**
(a) Simple contract (b) Conditional Contract
(c) **Contingent Contract** (d) None of these

46. **The term "Contingent" means:**
(a) Possible but not assured (b) Doubtful or uncertain
(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

47. **Contingent Contract is defined is section____ of the Contract Act.**
(a) 25 (b) 26 (c) 27 (d) **None of these**

48. **Agreement contingent on impossible events are**
(a) **Void** (b) Voidable (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

49. **Section_____ of the Contract Act deals with enforcement of contract contingent on an event happening.**
(a) 30 (b) 31 (c) **32** (d) None of these

50. **A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law:**
(a) **Unless and until C dies in A's life time** (b) Unless and until A dies in C's life time
(c) Both A and C dies (d) None of these

51. **A person to whom money has been paid or anything delivered by mistake or under coercion:**
(a) **He is bound to return it** (b) It is his discretion if he return
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

52. **Section_____ of the Contract Act deals with enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening.**
(a) 32 (b) **33** (c) 34 (d) None of these

53. **"A" promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The Contract may be enforced if the ship returns within a year and becomes_____ if the ship is burnt within a year.**
(a) **Void** (b) Voidable (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

54. **Section 51 of the Contract Act, 1872 deals with performance of:**
(a) Reciprocal promisor
(b) **Reciprocal Promisee**
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

55. **Reciprocal promises should be performed:**
(a) Like simple contract
(b) **In reciprocal manners**
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

56. **Chapter_____ of the Contract Act, deals with consequences of breach of contracts.**
(a) **VI**
(b) VII
(c) VIII
(d) None of these

57. **When there is breach of contract the party which aggrieved by breach is entitled for:**
(a) **Compensation against the breacher**
(b) Nothing
(c) Registration of criminal case against the breacher
(d) None of these

58. **"Indemnity" means:**
(a) Security from damage or loss
(b) Security for more profit
(c) An act for protection
(d) **Both (a) and (b)**

59. **Section 124 of the Contract Act defines:**
(a) Contract of minor
(b) Contract of conditions
(c) **Contract of indemnity**
(d) None of these

60. **A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person, is called:**
(a) Surety contract
(b) Simple contract
(c) **Contract of indemnity**
(d) None of these

61. **The contract of insurance is in fact contract of:**
(a) Urgency
(b) **Indemnity**
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

62. **Section 124 to 147 of the Contract Act deals with:**
(a) Contracts of indemnity
(b) Contracts of guarantee
(c) **Both (a) and (b)**
(d) None of these

63. **A guarantee which extend to a series of transactions is called:**
(a) Special guarantee
(b) **Continuing guarantee**
(c) Specific guarantee
(d) None of these

64. **Section 142 of the Contract Act 1872 deals with:**
(a) Guarantee obtained by free consent
(b) Guarantee obtained by fraud
(c) **Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation**

65. **The contract of guarantee is a contract in which a person perform the promise or discharge the liability of:**
(a) The contractor
(b) Stranger
(c) **Third person**
(d) None of these

66. **In contract of guarantee the person who gives guarantee is called:**
(a) **Surety**
(b) Principal Debtor
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

67. **In contract of guarantee the person at whose place guarantee given is called:**
(a) Surety holder
(b) **Principal debtor**
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

68. **A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety as to future transaction by giving notice to:**
(a) **The creditor**
(b) Principal debtor
(c) Without giving any notice to any person
(d) None of these

69. **Section_____ to_____ of the Contract Act deals with discharge of surety.**
(a) 130, 133 (b) 133, 139 (c) 139, 144 (d) None of these

70. **As per section 143, of the Contract Act guarantee obtain by the creditor by concealment is:**
(a) Invalid (b) Valid (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

71. **Section 146 of the Contract Act deals with liabilities of:**
(a) Surety (b) Co-sureties (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

72. **The term "Bailment" means:**
(a) A delivery of a thing entrusted for some special purpose or object upon a contract
(b) Delivery of goods free of cost
(c) Delivery of goods without cost for welfare of public
(d) None of these

73. **The definition of 'Bailment' is provided in section_____ of the Contract Act.**
(a) 146 (b) 147 (c) 148 (d) All of these

74. **The delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished be returned or otherwise dispose of upon directions of the delivering person, the contract is called:**
(a) Indemnity (b) Bailment
(c) Contingent Contract (d) None of these

75. **The person who during the contract of bailment delivers goods is called:**
(a) Bailor (b) Bailee (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

76. **In Bailment, bailor is duty bound to disclose fault in goods bailed as provided in section:**
(a) 148 of the Contract Act (b) 149 of the Contract Act
(c) 150 of the Contract Act (d) None of these

77. **A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe, though B is not aware of it and A is injured:**
(a) B is responsible to A for the injury (b) B is not responsible to A for the injury
(c) No one is responsible to each other (d) None of these

78. **The bailment of goods as security for payment of debt or performance of a promise is called:**
(a) Pledge (b) Special bailment (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

79. **In pledge bailor is called:**
(a) Pawnor (b) Pawnee (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

80. **The term "Pledge" means:**
(a) A thing which is given as security (b) A thing which is sold out
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

81. **In pledge, contract bailee is called:**
(a) Pawnor (b) Pawnee (c) Pledger (d) None of these

82. **Section 178 of the Contract Act 1872 deals with:**
(a) Pledge by Trust agent (b) Pledge by mercantile agent
(c) Pledge by international agent (d) None of these

83. **A person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealings with third persons is called:**
(a) Servant (b) Labour (c) Agent (d) None of these

84. The person for whom agents do any act or to represents whom is called:
(a) Employer (b) **Principal**
(c) Managing director (d) None of these

85. Definition of agent is provided in section_____ of the Contract Act, 1872.
(a) 175 (b) 180 (c) 185 (d) **None of these**

86. As provided in section 183, any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind may employ:
(a) A servant (b) A Labour (c) **An agent** (d) None of these

87. Section 184 of the Contract Act deals with qualification of:
(a) Principal (b) **Agent** (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

88. An unsound person cannot become:
(a) An agent (b) Principal (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

89. As per section 185 of the Contract Act, 1872 consideration is:
(a) Necessary to create agency (b) **Not necessary to create agency**
(c) Depends upon type of agency (d) None of these

90. The person acting employed by, and acting under the control of, the original gent in the business of the agency is called:
(a) Assistant agent (b) Associate agent (c) **Sub-agent** (d) None of these

91. Section_____ of the Contract Act defined sub-agent.
(a) **191** (b) 192 (c) 193 (d) None of these

92. A principal is responsible for all the acts of his agent which is called:
(a) **Vicarious liability** (b) Original liability of The Principal
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

93. As per section 201 of the Contract Act an agency can be terminated by:
(a) The principal revoking his authority
(b) The agent renouncing the business of the agency
(c) The completion of agency business (d) **All of these**

94. An agent is bound to render proper account to ____ on demand.
(a) **His principal** (b) Sub-agents (c) Creditor

95. Article 214 of the Contract Act bounds an agent to communicate with______ in cases of difficulty.
(a) Sub-agent (b) **Principal** (c) Legal Advisor

96. Section_____ to_____ of the Contract Act deals with principal's duty to agent.
(a) **Section 222, 225** (b) Section 222, 230 (c) Section 222, 235 (d) All of these

97. Section 226 to last one of the Contract Act deals with:
(a) Effects of the agency upon the agent (b) Effect of the agency upon the principal
(c) **Effects of agency on contracts with third person**
(d) None of these

ISLAMIC BANKING

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

1. **Banking or banking action that is consistent with the main beliefs of Shariah and its realistic application from beginning to end the improvement of Islamic economics is:**
(a) **Islamic banking** (b) Development Bank
(c) Conventional banking (d) Both (b) and (c)

2. **A bank is considered as a custodian and trustee of money is:**
(a) Wadiah (b) Safekeeping (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) Hibah

3. **The negotiation of a selling price among two parties exclusive of reference by the seller to either costs or asking price is:**
(a) Ijarah wa iqtna (b) Ijarah (c) **Musawamah** (d) Musharika

4. **The earliest Islamic bank was established in Malaysia in:**
(a) 1980 (b) **1983** (c) 1982 (d) 1988

5. **Sukuk is the Arabic name stand for:**
(a) Financial liabilities (b) **Financial certificates**
(c) Financial assets (d) Financial loans

6. **A type of partnership where one party offer the funds while the other gives expertise and management is:**
(a) Murabaha (b) Musharika (c) Ijarah (d) **Mudarabah**

7. **Shirkat-ul-wujooh has its origin in the Arabic word:**
(a) **Wajahat** (b) Wajahee (c) Waujooh (d) Wajhee

8. **The word Musharika is originated from the:**
(a) Latin word (b) **Arabic word** (c) Persian word (d) French word

9. **Shirkat-ul-wujooh has its origin in the Arabic phrase Wajahat meaning:**
(a) Reputation (b) **Goodwill** (c) Liabilities (d) Assets

10. **Which is liability side financing out of these means?**
(a) Large enterprise financing
(b) T-bills and federal investment bonds / debenture
(c) Interbank lending / borrowing (d) **Both (b) and (c)**

11. **Expression Finance Certificates and Certificate of Investment in Musharika is:**
(a) **Liability side financing** (b) Liability
(c) Assets (d) Assets side financing

12. **What is asset side financing out of these means?**
(a) Large enterprise financing (b) Import financing
(c) Letter of credit with margin (for musharika) (d) **All of these**

13. A pioneering attempt, in Shariah compliant investments banking was undertaken in 1963 in:

(a) Oman (b) Saudia Arabia (c) **Egypt** (d) Pakistan

14. Giving the share of the investor to the customer on lease is the:

(a) Basis of musharika (b) **Basis of diminishing musharika**

(c) Basis of ijarah (d) Basis of hiba

15. Whose outcomes are concealed is gharar described by?

(a) **Hanafi school** (b) Hanbali school (c) Zahiri school (d) Shafe'i school

16. Banks are dealing a large number of commodities and services and facing a strong competition to attract:

(a) Potential buyers (b) **Potential customers**

(c) Potential employees (d) Potential sellers

17. The word Musharika is originated from the Arabic word Sharikah meaning:

(a) Friends (b) Ijarah (c) Lessor (d) **Partnership**

18. A assets in Shirkat-ul-milk is mutually possessed but not separated yet, is known as:

(a) Shirkat-ul-milk (b) Shirkat-al-aqd (c) Shirkah (d) **Musha**

19. A most ordinary kind of Shirkat-ul-Aqd where equality in capital, management or liability might be identical in one case but not in all respect meaning either profit is equal but not labour or vice versa is:

(a) Shirkat-ul-aqd (b) **Shirkat-ul-ainan** (c) Shirkat-ul-dain (d) Shirkat-ul-milk

20. Profits shall be divided in the ratio mutually settled in the:

(a) Deed (b) Contract

(c) Prescribed (d) **All of these**

21. Working capital financing in Musharika is:

(a) Liability side financing (b) **Asset side financing**

(c) Assets (d) Liabilities

22. Products of the first type may be given to Musharika in the capital while the second kind of products cannot be a part of the capital is the observation of:

(a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Abu Hanifa (c) **Imam Shafe'i** (d) Imam Hanbal

23. To generate joint possession in the assets is:

(a) Shirkat (b) Shirkat-al-aqd (c) **Shirkat-al-milk** (d) Musharika

24. Where everyone partner contribute some capital into a commercial venture is:

(a) Partnership in capital (b) Shirkat-ul-amwal

(c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) Shirkat-ul-abdan

25. Investments given by all partners/shareholders are known to as:

(a) **Partners** (b) Ijarah (c) Murabah (d) Takaful

26. Mutually or equally using an asset by taking twists under conditions where the partners or joint vendors are on superior stipulations is:

(a) **Musharika intifa** (b) Musharika (c) Ijarah (d) Hiba

27. A method where payments are prepared in phases to aid stage wise progress in the manufacturing / processing / building works is:

(a) **Istisna** (b) Ijarah wa iqtna (c) Takaful (d) Wadiah

28. **Islamic banking structure is based on:**
(a) **Risk sharing** (b) Interest sharing (c) a & b (d) Premium sharing

29. **The Quran forbids:**
(a) Gambling (b) Interest sharing (c) Gharar (d) **All of these**

30. **The mainly ideal financing arrangement and holding higher command Shariah compliance is:**
(a) Pakistan (b) **Salam** (c) Musawamah (d) Hibah

31. **The deal is considered Salam if the buyer has compensated the purchase price to the seller in:**
(a) Full at the time of loss (b) Partial at the time of sale
(c) At the time of sale (d) **Full at the time of sale**

32. **Literally _________ means a trade on mutually settled profit is.**
(a) **Murabaha** (b) Ijarah (c) Musawamah (d) Ijarah wa iqtna

33. **Musharika permits every party involved in a trade to distribute profits and:**
(a) Interest (b) Premium (c) **Loss** (d) Gharar

34. **The prevention of a risk free return and authorization of trading, is enshrined in the Verse:**
(a) 2:278 of the Holy Quran (b) 2:276 of the Holy Quran
(c) **2:275 of the Holy Quran** (d) 2:273 of the Holy Quran

35. **A key concern for Muslims states and recently Islamic banks are:**
(a) Loans (b) Advances (c) **Microfinance** (d) Premium

36. **Losses are shared by each partner in ratio to their:**
(a) Work (b) Profit (c) Loss (d) **Capital**

37. **Islamic Shariah forbids:**
(a) All loss on capital (b) All gains on loans
(c) All gains on bonds (d) **All gains on capital**

38. **A coupon given willingly by a debtor in return for a credit is:**
(a) Bound (b) Hiba (c) Gift (d) **Both (b) and (c)**

39. **The combination of capital is not compulsory are:**
(a) **Basic rules of capital in musharika** (b) Basic rules of capital in ijarah
(c) Basic rules of capital (d) Basic rules of capital in lease

40. **The phrase that is not related to books of Fiqh is:**
(a) Shirkah (b) Ijarah (c) **Musharika** (d) Sharing

41. **A joint project or partnership formation with profit/loss contribution implications that is used in Islamic finance as an alternative of interest-bearing loans is:**
(a) Ijarah (b) **Musharika** (c) Murabah (d) Hiba

42. **Profit is based on the accord of the parties, but loss is all the time issue to the proportion of:**
(a) Capital (b) Investment (c) Work (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

43. **An investor and his customer contribute either in the shared possession of an assets or equipment, or in a combined commercial venture is:**
(a) **Diminishing musharika** (b) Musharika
(c) Ijarah (d) Salam

44. **Factually it means a credit sale is:**
(a) **Bai muajjal** (b) Mudarabah (c) Ijarah (d) Murabaha

45. **The proportion of profit for all partners must be determined in ratio to the:**
(a) **Actual profit** (b) Remaining profit (c) Prescribed profit (d) Extra profit

MUSLIM LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE
SOLVED PAST PAPERS

Write only Yes/No in Answer Book. Don't reproduce the question.

SET 1

1. The interest of wife in deferred dower is a contingent one. **(No**
2. Wife is entitled to lodging in the husband's house during iddat. **(Yes)**
3. A widow is not entitled to maintenance during iddat. **(No)**
4. A hiba-bil-iwaz is not revocable. **(Yes)**
5. A contingent gift is valid in Muhammadan Law. **(Yes)**
6. Malik Ibn Anas was actually a traditionalist. **(No)**
7. Areeat is the grant of licence to take and enjoy the usufruct of a thing. **(No)**
8. Istihsan literally means a collection of rules or principles by the method of analogy. **(Yes)**
9. Development of Muslim Law falls into three historic period. **(No)**
10. Evidence of five witnesses is necessary in the offence of adultery. **(No)**

SET 2

1. Cyprus is the mortgaging of property. **(No)**
2. Wakf of Musha for a Mosque is valid. **(No)**
3. Do the Sunni Muslims belong principally to the Hanfi School? **(Yes)**
4. Al-Quran is the primary source of Islamic Law. **(Yes)**
5. The estate of the deceased person devolves on his heirs at the moment of his death. **(Yes)**
6. A life estate can be created by "Wakf" under the Islamic Law. **(No)**
7. "True Grandfather" means a male ancestor between whom and the deceased of a female intervenes. **(Yes)**
8. Hiba-bil-Ewaz is a sale in reality. **(Yes)**
9. A gift made by a Muslim during Marzul-Maut takes full effect. **(Yes)**
10. The father has a right to custody of a minor son aged five years. **(No)**

SET 3

1. A property which does not exist may be disposed of by a will. **(No)**
2. A death-bed gift is essentially a gift. **(No)**
3. A wakf may be inter vivos. **(Yes)**
4. Delivery of possession is not necessary for a gift. **(No)**
5. There is limit on the donor's power to make gift. **(No)**
6. There are five kinds of Hiba under Muslim law. **(No)**
7. Sadaquah cannot be revoked. **(Yes)**
8. The father is bound to maintain daughter until she is married. **(Yes)**
9. Ahya-ul-Aloom was written in Arabic. **(Yes)**
10. Mahr muajjal is payable on death of divorce. **(No)**

SET 4

1. Istidlal and Ijtehad are one and the same thing. **(No)**
2. Islam recognizes / maintains all the customs of the Arabs as good law. **(No)**
3. Injunctions (Ahkams) in Islam are divided in TWO categories. **(Yes)**
4. Marriage with fifth wife when four are already there, is void. **(No)**
5. Dissolution of the Muslim Marriage Act 1939, confers upon a Muslim wife the right to divorce her husband by judicial decree if the husband has neglected or failed to provide her maintenance for a period of 2 years. **(Yes)**
6. A de facto guardian has the power or authority to alienate the immovable property of the minor. **(Yes)**
7. A de facto guardian can refer any dispute regarding the immovable property of the minor to any arbitration. **(No)**
8. The guardian of the person of the minor or the custody of the minor, is guardian for all purposes. **(Yes)**
9. Main sources of Revenue of an Islamic state are five. **(No)**
10. A bequest to a person born 2 years after the testator's death is valid. **(Yes)**

MCQs

Note: Answers are Bold and Underlined.

SET 1

1. **Aqd means:**
(a) Consideration (b) Satisfaction (c) **Contract** (d) None of these

2. **Jabr means:**
(a) Friendship (b) Guardianship of marriage
(c) Relative (d) **None of these**

3. **Iddat is for:**
(a) Interval (b) **Purity**
(c) The certainty of paternity (d) None of these

4. **Obligatory means:**
(a) Permissible (b) Recommended (c) Abominable (d) **None of these**

5. **The equivalent of Law in Islamic Legal system:**
(a) **Ijtihad** (b) Hukm-e-Shari (c) Obligation (d) None of these

6. **Istilhsan means:**
(a) Preference of stronger evidence over analogy
(b) Preference over Ijtihad
(c) Preference over poor evidence (d) **None of these**

7. **Kitab-al-Kharaj is written by:**
(a) Abu Ibrahim (b) Abu Zaid (c) **Abu Yousaf** (d) None of these

8. **Imam Abu Hanifa was born in**
(a) 70 A.H. (b) 75 A.H. (c) **80 A.H.** (d) None of these

9. **Taqlid means:**
(a) To pursue (b) To agree
(c) **To follow a school of law** (d) None of these

10. **Wakf for limited period is:**
(a) Valid (b) **Not valid** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

SET 2

1. **Muqayada is:**
(a) **Sale of goods for goods** (b) Sale of goods for money
(c) Sale of money for money (d) None of these

2. **Mubaqala means:**
(a) **Sale of dates on tree in consideration for plucked dates**
(b) Sale of wheat in ears or of a foetus in the womb
(c) Sale in which price was paid in advance
(d) None of these

3. **Ibadat are:**
(a) Atonements
(b) **Acts of devotion**
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

4. **Ghasib (Usurper):**
(a) **Who takes or keeps the thing without permission of the owner**
(b) Who holds the goods on behalf of others
(c) Who takes the property on lease
(d) None of these

5. **Treaty is:**
(a) An agreement concluded between a Modarba Company and its shareholders
(b) **An agreement concluded by a Muslim Head of State with non-Muslim or other Sovereign states**
(c) An agreement between the partners of a firm
(d) None of these

6. **Will means:**
(a) **Testamentary disposal of testator's property to take effect after his death**
(b) Acceptance of a future obligation
(c) Accepting a bill of exchange
(d) None of these

7. **Dower means:**
(a) Property given to the bride by her parents
(b) **Amount of money agreed to be paid by the bridegroom to the bride as a consideration of the marriage contract**
(c) Amount of money given by grandfather
(d) None of these

8. **Qazi means:**
(a) An Imam Masjid
(b) A teacher of Islamic Fiqh
(c) **Judge appointed by the State to perform judicial duties**
(d) None of these

9. **A marriage with woman in Iddat is:**
(a) Void
(b) **Irregular**
(c) Valid
(d) None of these

10. **Representation-Principle of:**
(a) Representing the case of a client by a Council
(b) Rule of Inheritance under the Islamic Law
(c) **Choose a person as a member of the legislative assembly**
(d) None of these

SET 3

1. **A bequest to an heir to the extent of legal third without the consent of other heirs is:**
(a) Void
(b) **Valid**
(c) Voidable
(c) None of these

2. **A bequest to a person who causes the death of testator intentionally is under Sunni Law:**
(a) Void
(b) **Valid**
(c) Voidable
(d) None of these

3. A bequest to a non-heir to the extent of one-third without consent of other heirs is:
(a) Void (b) **Valid** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

4. A wakf means:
(a) **Dedication** (b) Allotting (c) Abandonment (d) None of these

5. A gift to take effect in future is:
(a) **Void** (b) Valid (c) Voidable (d) None of these

6. Hiba-ba-Shart-ul-iwaz is a kind of:
(a) Sale (b) **Gift** (c) Mortgage (d) None of these

7. Paternity of a child is established if child is born after dissolution within:
(a) Three months (b) Three months and ten days
(c) 280 days (d) **None of these**

8. Gift to an unborn person:
(a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

9. Who is the author of 'Ahya-yl-Aloom'?
(a) Maulana Shibili (b) Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
(c) **Imam Ghazali** (d) None of these

10. Hirzanat means:
(a) Control (b) Protection
(c) **Guardianship of person of minor** (d) None of these

SET 4

1. According to Hanfi Law, a gift of an undivided share (Musha'a) in a thing capable of division is:
(a) **Valid** (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) None of these

2. A gift made to a non-Muslim by a Muslim is:
(a) **Valid** (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) None of these

3. 'A' makes a gift of a house to 'B', to take effect on B's marrying 'C'. The gift is:
(a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

4. A, a Muslim, makes a gift of a motor car to his sister-in-law and gives possession of the car to her. Thereafter 'A' revokes the gift. The revocation is:
(a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

5. In Islamic Law a waqf for 20 years is:
(a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

6. "A" Hanafi Muslim executes a deed of waqf by which he deserves the whole legal and beneficial interest to himself during the life time. Is the waqf:
(a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

7. Under Islamic Law, there are ________ kinds of punishments.
(a) **2 kinds** (b) 3 kinds (c) 4 kinds (d) None of these

8. A bequest to a child in the womb is valid if it is born within:
(a) 3 months of the date of will (b) 4 months (c) 2 months
(d) **None of these**

9. **Under the Islamic Law, Talaq is of ________ kinds.**
(a) 2 kinds (b) 3 kinds (c) 1 kind (d) **None of these**

10. **Under Islamic Law, Extra- Judicial Remedies of torts are**
(a) **2 kinds** (b) 3 kinds (c) 4 kinds (d) None of these

SET 5

1. **Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act was promulgated in:**
(a) 1948 (b) 1962 (c) 1973 (d) **None of these**

2. **The ________________ Property of a Muslim is heritable.**
(a) Ancestral (b) Self Acquired (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

3. **A male ancestor between whom and deceased no female intervenes is called:**
(a) **Grandfather** (b) Father (c) Uncle (d) None of these

4. **A will may be made:**
(a) Verbally (b) In writing (c) **Both (a) and (b)** (d) None of these

5. **The thing bequeathed must exist at the time of:**
(a) Making a will (b) **Testator's Death**
(c) Dispute between heirs (d) None of these

6. **Gift exceeding one-third of the property of donor is:**
(a) **Valid** (b) Void (c) Bad (d) None of these

7. **Different schools of Islamic Law denote:**
(a) **Sects** (b) Sub-sects
(c) Systems of Interpretation (d) None of these

8. **Tafweez is a kind of:**
(a) Gift (b) Will (c) Wakf (d) **None of these**

9. **A gift may be revoked:**
(a) **Before delivery of possession** (b) By heirs of donor
(c) When the donee is dead (d) None of these

10. **A mutawalli can only be appointed by:**
(a) **Founder of wakf** (b) Executor (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

11. **Law of Pre-emption concerns exclusively with:**
(a) Muamelat (b) Ibadat
(c) Tableegh-e-Rasalat (d) **None of these**

12. **Literally, demand of jumping is termed as:**
(a) Talab-e-Ishhad (b) Talab-e-Kasoomat
(c) Talab-e-Zaroorat (d) **None of these**

13. **Right to maintenance of wife is:**
(a) **Absolute** (b) Qualified (c) Complimentary (d) None of these

14. **A marriage contracted without witnesses is:**
(a) Void (b) **Irregular** (c) Valid (d) None of these

15. **Option of puberty can be exercised till the age of:**
(a) 21 years (b) 20 years (c) 19 years (d) **None of these**

16. **Dower may be fixed:**
(a) At the time of marriage (b) After marriage
(c) [✓ Both (a) and (b)] (d) None of these

17. **Apostasy from Islam by husband operations as dissolution of marriage:**
(a) [✓ Immediately] (b) Subject to declaration by court
(c) On fatwa by Qazi (d) None of these

18. **Acknowledgement of legitimacy once made is:**
(a) Revocable (b) [✓ Irrevocable] (c) Compoundable (d) None of these

19. **A brother, if not appointed by court may act as a**
(a) [✓ De facto guardian] (b) De jure guardian (c) Regent (d) None of these

20. **Alienation of immovable property by de facto guardian is:**
(a) Lawful (b) [✓ Void] (c) Voidable (d) None of these

SET 6

1. **The first act of the Abbasids was to remove the seat of caliphate to Damascus.**
(a) [✓ Yes] (b) No

2. **'Talwih' was written by Taftazani.**
(a) [✓ Yes] (b) No

3. **A verse in the Holy Quran runs "difference of opinion among the people is the grace of God".**
(a) [✓ Yes] (b) No

4. **A Shia female contracting marriage with a Sunni becomes subject to the Sunni Law.**
(a) [✓ Yes] (b) No

5. **The most authoritative textbook of the Shia Law is Taudib.**
(a) Yes (b) [✓ No]

6. **According to Malki's a woman may be a qadi.**
(a) Yes (b) [✓ No]

7. **The succession act was promulgated in 1925.**
(a) [✓ Yes] (b) No

8. **Sadqa once completed by delivery is revocable.**
(a) Yes (b) [✓ No]

9. **Writing is essential to the Validity of a gift.**
(a) [✓ Yes] (b) No

10. **When the question whether a Muslim is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard for ten years, marriage can be dissolved**
(a) [✓ Yes] (b) No

11. **Mutawali, in a wakf may be appointed by:**
(a) Founder (b) Executor (c) [✓ Both (a) and (b)] (d) None of these

12. **The leading authority on the subject of will is the:**
(a) [✓ Fatawa Alamgiri] (b) Hedaya (c) Baillie (d) None of these.

13. **Who is the author of 'Taudih'?**
(a) **Taftazani** (b) Sadrushariat (c) Ahmed ibn Qasim (d) None of these

14. **The most controversial provision regarding succession in the Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 is section:**
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) **4**

15. **Wakf of shares on joint stock companies is:**
(a) Void (b) **Valid** (c) invalid (d) None of these

16. **A power is given to a legatee to appoint a successor under Islamic law is:**
(a) Void (b) Invalid (c) **Valid** (d) None of these

17. **The Shia's are divided into main sub-sects:**
(a) Four (b) **Three** (c) Five (d) None of these

18. **The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in:**
(a) 1940 (b) 1936 (c) **1929** (d) 1860

19. **A child is illegitimate if born within less than:**
(a) Four months (b) **Six months** (c) Nine months (d) Three months

20. **Estate of a deceased devolves on:**
(a) Debtors (b) In-laws (c) Creditors (d) **Executors**

SET 7

1. **Who founded the 'Kufa School'?**
(a) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (b) Imam Malik
(c) Imam Jafar-as-Sadik (d) None of these

2. **Through a gift a Muslim can transfer his/her:**
(a) One-third of property (b) One-half of the property
(c) Two-third of property (d) **None of these**

3. **A plurality of husbands is called:**
(a) **Polyandry** (b) Bigamy (c) Polygamy (d) None of these

4. **A man is prohibited to marry his daughter on the ground of:**
(a) Affinity (b) **Consanguinity** (c) Fosterage (d) None of these

5. **A widow is entitled to maintenance:**
(a) For one year (b) For two years
(c) **During the period of *Iddat*** (d) None of these

6. **A divorce by Zihar means:**
(a) Apostasy from Islam by a husband (b) False accusation of adultery by husband
(c) An agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage
(d) **None of these**

7. **According to Pakistani law, a child is legitimate if born:**
(a) Within 280 days of the termination of marriage
(b) Within one year of the termination of marriage
(c) **Within two years of the termination of marriage**
(d) None of these

8. **A Muslim wife can unilaterally exercise the right of Talaq:**
(a) **By Khula** (b) By Li'an (c) By Tafweez (d) None of these

9. **The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act was enacted in:**
(a) **1939** (b) 1949 (c) 1961 (d) None of these

10. **What is marriageable age for a male Muslim under the Pakistani law?**
(a) 14 years (b) 16 years (c) **18 years** (d) None of these

11. **Law governing Muslim Succession was enacted in:**
(a) 1929 (b) 1961 (c) 1979 (d) **None of these**

12. **A Muslim man dies leaving behind two widows and a daughter. The collective share of the widows would be:**
(a) **one-eighth** (b) one-fourth (c) one-half (d) None of these

13. **A Muslim can bequeath one-third of his property to his heirs:**
(a) With the consent of other heirs
(b) **Without the consent of other heirs**
(c) With the approval of the court
(d) None of these

14. **The primary sources of Islamic Law are:**
(a) Two (b) Three (c) **Four** (d) None of these

15. **Amongst the first four Caliphs, whose period of Caliphate was the longest?**
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.)
(b) **Hazrat Usman (R.A.)**
(c) Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
(d) None of these

16. **The famous jurist Al-qama was the pupil of:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Ibn Abbas (c) **Ibn Mas'ud** (d) None of these

17. ***Ijma* means:**
(a) A gathering of Mujtahids
(b) **Consensus of opinion**
(c) Law making
(d) None of these

18. **Who was appointed as Qadi by Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)?**
(a) **Hazrat Omar (R.A.)**
(b) Hazrat Osman (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
(d) None of these

19. **Imam Ash-Shafe'i was the pupil of:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Abu Yusuf (c) **Imam Malik** (d) None of these

20. **Janayat deals with:**
(a) **Crime** (b) Torts (c) Sale (d) None of these

SET 8

1. **Sale of goods for goods is:**
(a) Muraba (b) **Muqayada** (c) Musawama (d) None of these

2. **The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:**
(a) Abbasids (b) Mughals (c) Fatimids (d) **None of these**

3. **Book by Imam Bukhari contains about ______ authentic traditions.**
(a) **7000** (b) 9700 (c) 12500 (d) None of these

4. **Status of a Mufti used to be that of a:**
(a) Draftsman (b) Legislator (c) Law Officer (d) **None of these**

5. **Analogy is rule of ______.**
(a) Deduction (b) Interpretation (c) Translation (d) **None of these**

6. **Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is ______.**
(a) Khiraj (b) **Kafara** (c) Ta'azir (d) None of these

7. **Revelation is the ______ source of Islamic law:**
(a) Only (b) Secondary (c) **Primary** (d) None of these

8. **There are ______ Sunni Schools of law.**
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) **None of these**

9. **A woman is disqualified for the office of a Qadi according to ______.**
(a) **Shafe'is** (b) Hanafis (c) Malikis (d) None of these

10. **The application of Muhammadan Law to non-Muslims is entirely ______.**
(a) Personal (b) Customary (c) Arbitrary (d) **None of these**

11. **Shariat Application Act, 1962 deals with ______.**
(a) **Customary Law** (b) Legislative Law (c) Personal Law (d) None of these

12. **Each heir is liable to the debts of a deceased ______.**
(a) **Exclusively** (b) Severally
(c) Not beyond one-third (d) None of these

13. **Which of these properties is not heritable?**
(a) **Movable** (b) Ancestral (c) Self acquired (d) None of these

14. **Deceased survived by son's son and a daughter. Daughter will get ______:**
(a) One-half (b) One-third (c) One-fourth (d) **None of these**

15. **A minor of sound mind is capable of disposing of his property by will to the extent of:**
(a) One-third (b) Full (c) Three-fourth (d) **None of these**

16. **A gift of unborn person is ______.**
(a) Valid (b) **Void** (c) Voidable (d) None of these

17. **Talab-e-Mowasbat is made ______.**
(a) Before sale (b) Before court (c) Before decree (d) **None of these**

18. **A marriage with a woman before completion of her Iddat is ______:**
(a) **Irregular** (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) None of these

19. **Legitimacy may be presumed from ______.**
(a) Presumptive marriage (b) Custom
(c) School certificate (d) **None of these**

20. **Failing the mother, the custody of a boy under the age of seven years belongs to:**
(a) **Father** (b) Paternal uncle (c) Brother's wife (d) None of these

SET 9

1. **Who established a prison-house for malefactors?**
(a) **Hazrat Umar (R.A.)** (b) Hazrat Abu Bakar (R A.)
(c) Hazrat Usman (R.A.) (d) None of these

2. **Who wrote the first book on science of law or usul?**
(a) Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Malik (c) Imam Shafe'i (d) **None of these**

3. **Sale of dates on a tree in consideration for plucked dates is:**
(a) Mulamassa (b) Munabadha (c) Muzabana (d) **None of these**

4. **A woman may be a Qadi according to:**
(a) Malikis (b) **Hanafis** (c) Hanblis (d) None of these

5. **Plurality of wives is called:**
(a) Bigamy (b) **Polygamy** (c) Polyandry (d) None of these

6. **The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance was enacted in:**
(a) 1960 (b) 1959 (c) **1961** (d) None of these

7. **The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act was enacted in:**
(a) 1949 (b) **1939** (c) 1959 (d) None of these

8. **Who was appointed as first Qadi by Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.)?**
(a) Hazrat All (R.A.) (b) Hazrat Usman (R.A.)
(c) **Hazrat Umar (R.A.)** (d) None of these

9. **Who is the author of 'Taudeh'?**
(a) **Taftazani** (b) Sadru Shariat
(c) Ahmed Ibn i Qasim (d) None of these

10. **A void bequest is:**
(a) **Contingent bequest**
(b) Bequest made to the child in womb born within six months.
(c) Alternative bequest (d) None of these

11. **Maa' si'at deals with:**
(a) Torts (b) Crime (c) Sale (d) **None of these**

12. **Under Islamic Law a child is legitimate if born after the dissolution of marriage and wife remaining unmarried:**
(a) Within one year of the termination of marriage
(b) Within 280 days of the termination of marriage
(c) Within six months of the termination of marriage
(d) **None of these**

13. **The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is:**
(a) One-eighth (b) **One-third** (c) One-fifth (d) None of these

14. **A divorce by ILA means:**
(a) False accusation of adultery by husband (b) Apostasy from Islam by husband
(c) An agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage
(d) **None of these**

15. **At the time when Islamic Law came into force the _______ kinds of marriages were in vogue:**
(a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) **None of these**

16. **Sadqa once completed by delivery is:**
(a) Revocable (b) **Not revocable**
(c) Revocable subject to condition (d) None of these

17. **Ijtihad means:**
(a) Consensus of opinion (b) A gathering of Mujtahids
(c) Law-making (d) **None of these**

18. **Abu Yusuf, Muhammad and Zufar were the pupils of:**
(a) **Imam Abu Hanifa** (b) Imam Shafe'i
(c) Imam Malik (d) None of these

19. **A collection of traditions known as 'Musnadu'l Imam Hanbal consists of Traditions:**
(a) 30, 000 (b) **40, 000** (c) 50, 000 (d) None of these

20. **The provision regarding polygamy under the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance is contained in Section:**
(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) **6** (d) None of these

SET 10

1. **When a man advances the price for certain goods to be delivered in the future on a fixed date then this transaction is called:**
(a) Surf (b) Muqaida (c) **Salam** (d) None of these

2. **Imam Muhammad bin idris al-Shafe'i was born in**
(a) Makka (b) Baghdad (c) Egypt (d) **None of these**

3. **An illegitimate child inherits from its mother and her relatives under:**
(a) **Hanafi law** (b) Shia law
(c) Under both Hanafi and Shia laws (d) None of these

4. **"Noor al-Anwar" is a commentary on:**
(a) **The Holy Quran** (b) Al-Manar (c) Sahih al-Bukhari (d) None of these

5. **If a person contributes the entire capital and the other skills and labour, it is called a partnership of:**
(a) **Modaribah** (b) Muzara'a (c) Musaqat (d) None of these

6. **In talaaq, the wife is bound to observe the iddat and in khula, she is:**
(a) Not bound to observe iddat (b) **Bound to observe iddat**
(c) She has no iddat (d) None of these

7. **A woman may be a qadi according to:**
(a) **Hanafis** (b) Shafe'is
(c) Both Hanafis and Shafe'is (d) None of these

8. **"Aul" deals with**
(a) Dower (b) Waqf (c) **Inheritance** (d) None of these

9. **"The jurist of Iraq" was the title of:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Ibrahim al-Nakh'a'i**
(c) Imam Abu Yusuf (d) None of these

10. **A marriage contracted without required number of witnesses is:**
(a) **Irregular** (b) Void (c) Invalid (d) None of these

11. **"Istadlal" is a principle of juristic deduction which was introduced by:**
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) **Imam Malik** (c) Imam Shafe'i (d) None of these

12. **A bequest once made**
(a) Cannot be revoked (b) May be revoked (testator may revoke it)
(c) **May be revoked but with the consent of heirs only**
(d) None of these

13. **Before Islam, it was a customary law that on the death of the husband the period of iddat was:**
(a) Four months and ten days (b) Two years
(c) **One year** (d) None of these

14. **"Mushaa" is:**
(a) A property belonging to an insane person (b) **An undivided share in property**
(c) Name of a tribe (d) None of these

15. **A Qadi should be a judge according to:**
(a) Mo'tazilla (b) Hanfis
(c) **All Sunni schools except Hanafis** (d) None of these

16. **If the marriage was consummated, the divorced woman may marry another man:**
(a) Immediately (b) **After completion of Iddat**
(c) After nine months (d) None of these

17. **The heirs of a deceased person are liable for the dower debt:**
(a) Personally (b) They have not concern with it
(c) **Not personally** (d) None of these

18. **If a Qadi goes wrong on a question covered by Ijma:**
(a) **His decree must be set aside** (b) His decree may be set aside
(c) His decree is binding and valid (d) None of these

19. **The wife is entitled to obtain the decree for dissolution of her marriage if the whereabouts of the husband has not been known for a period of:**
(a) **Four years** (b) Fourteen years (c) Forty years (d) None of these

20. **Friday prayers and Eid prayers may be held and offered in:**
(a) Dar-ul-Islam only
(b) **A place where they will not be interrupted**
(c) Where there is a Muslim ruler (d) None of these

SET 11

1. **Al Risalah is name of the book authored by:**
(a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Ahmad (c) Imam Bukhari (d) **None of these**

2. **Mubarat means:**
(a) When husband and wife decide to opt for Li'an
(b) **When husband and wife decide to get divorced**
(c) When wife decides to drag the Husband to a court of Law for divorce
(d) None of these

3. **The Federal Shariat Court declared in __________ that some provisions of the MFLO 1961 were repugnant to the Islamic injections.**
(a) Farishta Case (b) Ismael Qureshi Case
(c) **Allah Rakha Case** (d) None of these

4. **Easement are known in Islamic Law as:**
(a) **Huquq al-Irtifaq** (b) Huquq al-Ardiyyah
(c) Haquq al-Hayatiyyh (d) None of these

5. **The suit for pre-emption shall fail if _________ different kinds of demands are note made.**
(a) Seven (b) Five (c) **Three** (d) None of these

6. **Shuroot in'iqad in marriage are those:**
(a) Which if not found, the contract will not be enforced
(b) **Which if not found, the contract will be irregular**
(c) Which if not found, the contract will not be binding
(d) None of these

7. **Zahir al-Riwayah are six books authored by:**
(a) Imam Shafe'i (b) Imam Malik (c) Imam Shaybani (d) **None of these**

8. **Divorce pronounced in death-illness is:**
(a) **Valid** (b) Invalid
(c) Valid if the wife accepts it (d) None of these

9. **Legal capacity (Ahliyya) in Islamic Law is divided into:**
(a) Ahliyya al-ada and ahliyya al-wafa (b) Ahliyya al-wujoob and Ahliyya al-haqq
(c) **Ahliyya al-wujoob and Ahliyya al-ada** (d) None of these

10. **Can the husband revoke the delegation of the right of divorce?**
(a) **No** (b) Yes
(c) Yes, if he does so before the wife exercise this right
(d) None of these

11. **Istishab denoted:**
(a) **The presumption of non-existence** (b) The presumption of continuity
(c) The presumption of validity (d) None of these

12. **Aasaba are those:**
(a) Who have prejudice towards a section of the society
(b) **Whose share is not fixed and will get whatever is left**
(c) Who are entitled to get Zakah (d) None of these

13. **Imam Malik bin Anas belongs to:**
(a) Ahl al-Hadith (b) Ahl al-Ra'i (c) Ahl al-Zahir (d) **None of these**

14. **Maslaha Mursala refers to:**
(a) A Maslaha which is neither recognized nor rejected by Shariah
(b) **A Maslaha which is not recognized by Shariah but which must be adopted for its utility for Muslims**
(c) A Maslaha which is proved by a Hadith -i- Mursal
(d) None of these

15. **In case of divorce before consummation of marriage:**
(a) **Half dower must be paid, if dower was fixed**
(b) Full dower must be paid if its proved that mistake of husband caused the divorce
(c) No dower is payable as dower is paid as consideration for "consummation"
(d) None of these

16. **Bay' al-Salam is:**
(a) Money for fruit but the counter-values must be exchanged simultaneously
(b) Money for fruit but money must be paid prior to delivery
(c) Money for fruit but money is paid after delivery, otherwise sale void
(d) **None of these**

17. **Talaqqi al-Rukban denotes:**
    (a) Divorces during travel
    (b) Divorce while the wife is pregnant
    (c) Divorce when the agent of the husband pronounces it on his behalf
    (d) **None of these**

18. **Consideration is "khula" means:**
    (a) Gifts
    (b) Any property paid to the wife
    (c) **Any property paid to the husband**
    (d) None of these

19. **Faskh in the Hanfi School is:**
    (a) **Available only on three grounds**
    (b) Available only on four grounds
    (c) Is the absolute right of the wife
    (d) None of these

20. **Imam Abu Hanifa was student of:**
    (a) Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud
    (b) **Imam Hammad**
    (c) Imam Hasan Basri
    (d) None of these

GLOSSARY

- **Abandon:** A giving up, a total desertion, an absolute relinquishment.
- **Abduction:** To take someone away from a place without that person's consent, or by fraud.
- **Access:** A non-custodian parent's bundle of rights or times and days during which he/she has exclusive time with the child of the separated parents.
- **Ad Litem:** Appointed for a lawsuit.
- **Adoption:** To take as one's own.
- **Adoption of Convenience:** An adoption of a child not for the sake of the child but to the convenience, usually financial, of the adopting parent(s).
- **Adult:** An individual who has reached, or is over the age of majority.
- **Adult Child:** A son or daughter who has reached the age of majority.
- **Adultery:** Voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and another person who is not their married spouse.
- **Adult Interdependent Partner:** A statutory term for individuals within a common-law relationship.
- **Age of Majority:** An age generally specified by statute, at which time, upon an individual is given the full gamut of legal rights and responsibilities generally available to an adult of sound mind.
- **Alimony:** An amount given to one spouse from another while they are separated.
- **Amicus Curiae:** Friend of the court.
- **Annulment:** To make void forever; to cancel an event or judicial proceeding both retroactively and for the future so that in the eyes of the law, it never occurred.
- **Antenuptial:** An event or document which pre-dates a marriage.
- **Arrears:** A debt that is not paid on the due date adds up and accumulates in arrears.
- **A Vinculo Matrimonii:** Of marriage.
- **Bastard:** An illegitimate child, born in a relationship between two persons that are not married (i.e. not in wedlock) or who are not married at the time of the child's birth.
- **Battered Woman Syndrome:** A species of self-defence to manslaughter or murder in which expert evidence is led to demonstrate that a female defendant in an abusive relationship comes to believe that to save herself she must kill her husband first.
- **Battering Cycle:** A three-phase cycle of violent behaviour within a spousal relationship.

0 **Bigamy:** Being married to more than one person at the same time; a criminal offence in most jurisdictions.

0 **Bird's Nest Custody:** A form of access or custody where the children stay in the former family residence and it is the parents who rotate in and out separately and on a negotiated schedule.

0 **Born Out of Wedlock:** Born of parents who were not married at the time of birth.

0 **Certificate of Independent Legal Advice:** A document that attests that a person has received legal advice on a proposed contract, from a lawyer not associated with the other contracting party.

0 **Chasing Order:** An order sought by a party seeking return of a child that grants custody of the child to that party after the child has already been removed from the jurisdiction.

0 **Child:** A young individual who is under the legal age of majority, or who is the natural offspring of another.

0 **Child of the Marriage:** A dependent child of two persons, married at the time of conception of the child, and for whom both parents are financially liable.

0 **Child Support:** Periodic money payments payable by a non-custodial parent, to the custodial parent, for the care of his or her child.

0 **Civil Code:** A document in civil law jurisdictions that purports to be a compendium of the applicable law as it pertains to the citizen.

0 **Civil Covenant of Solidarity:** A contract by two individuals of the age of majority, to provide legal rights and obligations as a result of their cohabitation.

0 **Civil Law:** A body of law derived and evolved directly from Roman Law, the primary feature of which is that laws are struck in writing; codified, and not determined, as in the common law, by the opinions of judges based on historic customs.

0 **Civil Union:** A formal union between two people, of the same or of different genders which results in, but falls short of, marriage-like rights and obligations.

0 **Closed Adoption:** An adoption of a child in which the relinquishing parent surrenders his or her parental rights to unknown parties.

0 **Collaborative Law:** A family law dispute resolution encouragement process set in writing which includes a promise to negotiate in good faith, to engage in the exchange of private and confidential information on a without prejudice basis, and a motivational commitment that the participating lawyers or law firms would withdraw if the negotiations fail.

0 **Collaborative Law Participation Agreement:** The contract which creates and triggers the formal engagement in the collaborative law process, designed to encourage the settlement of a family law dispute outside of litigation.

0 **Collusion:** A secret agreement between two or more persons, who seem to have conflicting interests, to abuse the law or the legal system, deceive a court or to defraud a third party.

0 **Common Law Marriage:** An ancient form of marriage, by consent and consummation but otherwise recognized in the common law.

- **Community Property:** A marriage property legal term; property acquired or owned during a marriage or, where recognized, a marriage-like relationship, and which belongs, notwithstanding title, as in a partnership and as tenants in common (“hence “community”), to each spouse equally and subject to division on that basis in the event of separation or divorce.
- **Concubinage:** Civil law term for an unmarried couple living nonetheless as husband and wife or, where same-sex relationships are recognized by law, such similar cohabitation relationships.
- **Condonation:** Obvious or implied forgiveness.
- **Connivance:** Secretly privy or accessory to the act of another.
- **Consanguinity:** Common blood, descendants of a same common ancestor.
- **Consortium:** Companionship, love and affection and intimacy between husband and wife within a mariage.
- **Corporal Punishment:** A punishment for some violation of conduct which involves the infliction of pain on, or harm to the body.
- **Corrective Force:** Force used upon those over which an individual generally has guardian responsibilities, used to remove a dependent from a particular situation or to secure compliance with instructions.
- **Coverture Formula:** A method of proportionate division of a spouse's pension benefits as accrued during the period of marriage.
- **Cruelty:** Conduct that causes bodily or mental injury, or apprehension to such injury, to a person or an animal, without legitimate purpose.
- **Curtsey:** Widower's right to an interest in his deceased wife's real property.
- **Custody:** Charge and control of a person or item of property.
- **Deadbeat Dad:** A father who ignores a Court order to pay child support.
- **Decree Absolute:** The name given to a final and conclusive court order after the condition of an interim or intervening order (decree nisi) is met.
- **Decree Nisi:** A provisional decision of a court which does not have force or effect until a certain condition is met such as another petition brought before the court or after the passage of a period time.
- **Divorce:** The final, legal ending of a marriage.
- **Divorce a Mensa et Thoro:** An obselete form of divorce order which did not end the marriage but allowed the parties to reside separate; in effect, a legal or judicially-sanctioned separation of two married persons.
- **Djabr:** Muslim law: a father's right to constrain his son or daughter into a marriage of the father's choosing.
- **DNA:** Abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid. A chromosome molecule which carries genetic coding unique to each person with the only exception of identical twins (that is why, it is also called 'DNA fingerprinting').

- **Domestic Violence:** An assault or battery upon another member of a family or, in some jurisdictions, threatening words.
- **Double Dipping:** Double recovery of funds or property through two different sources effectively or potentially doubling the entitlement.
- **Double Recovery:** Double dipping; accessing funds or property through two different sources effectively or potentially doubling the entitlement.
- **Dum Casta:** For so long as she remains chaste.
- **Dum Sola:** For so long as she remains unmarried.
- **Dum Sola et Casta Vixerit:** Latin: for so long as she remains single (unmarried) and chaste.
- **Dum Vidua:** For so long as she remains a widow.
- **Enoch Arden Law:** A statute that confers validity on a second marriage of a missing person's spouse after a specified absence.
- **Enticement:** An old common law action against any person who caused a husband to lose the love, services or society of his wife.
- **En Ventre Sa Mere:** A fetus recognized as a child then alive for the purposes of wills and estates.
- **Ex-nuptial Child:** A child born outside of marriage.
- **Family:** The central, fundamental unit of society responsible for the primary development and socialization of children.
- **Feme Covert:** A married woman.
- **Feme Sole:** A woman without a husband, especially one that is divorced.
- **Garnishment:** The seizing of a person's property, credit or salary, on the basis of a law which allows it, and for the purposes of paying off a debt.
- **Guardian:** An individual who, by legal appointment or by the effect of a written law, is given custody of both the property and the person of one who is unable to manage their own affairs, such as a child or mentally-disabled person.
- **Guardian Ad Litem:** A guardian appointed to direct litigation on behalf and in the interests of a person otherwise incapable of managing their affairs.
- **Guardian by Nature:** A mostly discarded assumption of law; that the legal guardian of a child is the father or, on his death, the mother.
- **Guardian of the Person:** A person appointed to manage the health and well-being of another.
- **Guardianship:** The office or duty of one who legally has the care and management of the person, or the estate, or both, of a child.
- **Habitual Residence:** Ordinary residence.
- **Husband-Wife Privilege:** A special right that married persons has to keep communications between them secret and even inaccessible to a court of law.

- **Idda:** Muslim law: The mandatory waiting period after a divorce created by talaq becomes effective.
- **In Loco Parentis:** A person who, though not the natural parent, has acted as a parent to a child and may thus be liable to legal obligations as if he/she were a natural parent.
- **Inure:** To take effect, to result; to come into operation.
- **Inurement Clause:** A clause in a clegal document, such as a contract or will, which purports to extend the benefits of the document beyond the signatories.
- **Jactitation:** A false boast designed to increase standing at the expense of another.
- **Joint Custody:** A child custody Court decision that both parents share joint legal custody and joint physical custody.
- **Joyce Model of Joint Guardianship:** A British Columbia model of joint guardianship in respect to children as between separated parents.
- **Kelsey S. Father:** (USA) When an unwed father promptly demonstrates a full commitment to his parental responsibilities, he is entitled to recognition of his real parental relationship absent a showing of unfitness.
- **Khula:** Muslim law: a divorce on the wife's initiative and upon payment of an agreed amount to the husband.
- **Kidnap:** To confine a person against his or her will.
- **Kin:** A blood relative.
- **Kith and Kin Arrangement:** An agreement between a child protection worker and a member of the child's extended family or other person known to the child, to care for and financially support the child.
- **Legal Custody:** The lawful entitlement to make decisions in regards to another, such as a parent or a prison warden.
- **Love:** An emotional attachment towards another evidenced by kindness, consideration, understanding, patience, sacrifice or sufferance, if necessary, and words and actions.
- **Maintenance:** The obligation of one person to contribute, in part or in whole, to the cost of living of another person.
- **Marital Property:** Property acquired by either of two spouses while they are married together.
- **Marriage:** The voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others.
- **Marriage Agreement:** An agreement between two persons in anticipation of or during the marriage, and in regards to rights and responsibilities as they may flow from the relationship.
- **Marriage Brokerage Contract:** A contract of introduction to unwed persons, payment due and payable upon marriage.
- **Marriage Contract:** A contract between prospective husband and wife, or during the marriage, and which settles in whole or in part, their respective rights and obligations as regards the marriage.

- **Marriage of Convenience:** A marriage entered into not for love and mutual affection but in order to facilitate immigration.
- **Matrimonial:** Of or relating to the state of being married; of marriage.
- **Matrimonial Asset:** An asset owned by one or both of two persons who are married to one another which, upon the application of one of the spouses to a court, is subject to division between them.
- **Matrimonial Debt:** A debt contracted during a marriage and for which both spouses are equally liable, regardless of who contracted the debt or who is directly liable for it.
- **Matrimonial Property:** Property owned by one or both of two persons who are married to one another which, upon the application of one of the spouses to a court, is subject to division between them.
- **Matrimony:** The legal state of being married.
- **Mental Cruelty:** Wanton, malicious or unnecessary infliction of pain or suffering upon the feelings or emotions of another.
- **Minor:** A young person not yet of the age of majority.
- **Muta:** Muslim law: a temporary marriage; for a fixed period.
- **Name:** A unique combination of a given and a surname, assigned to an individual, generally at birth, and used to identify distinguish that individual both socially and in regards to the assertion or defence of legal rights.
- **Necessaries of Life:** A product or service sold or provided to an individual not legally competent, which are useful to his or her comfort or convenience taking into account the age and condition of the individual.
- **Nikah:** Muslim law: marriage.
- **Nuptias non concubitus sed consensus facit:** Consent, not physical intercourse, constitutes marriage.
- **Occupational Rent:** A matrimonial or joint tenant property compensatory claim based on an allegation that one spouse or joint tenant ought to be debited the value of her or his exclusive occupation of the family or jointly-held home.
- **Open Adoption:** An adoption in which the natural parents select the adoptive parents, and may give the natural parents some access to the child.
- **Orphan:** A person who has lost one or both of his or her natural parents.
- **Palimony:** A judicial award of spousal support or compensation for services, money, and goods contributed during a long term non marital relationship.
- **Parallel Parenting:** A form of custody and guardianship order in which such authority transfers from parent to parent as the children are exchanged.
- **Parens Patriae:** Literally, father of the country. Refers to the inherent jurisdiction of the courts to make decisions concerning people who are not able to take care of themselves.

- **Parent:** Father or mother or as otherwise may be defined by statute such as through adoption or same-sex relationships. Also, the controlling corporation of another.
- **Parental Alienation:** A form of emotional child abuse where a custodial parent belittles or vilifies the other parent to the child.
- **Paternity:** Being a father.
- **Payee:** The person to whom payment is addressed or given.
- **Payor:** The person who makes required payment(s).
- **Per Quod Consortium Amisit:** Whereby he loses the company of his wife.
- **Personal Indignities:** When one spouse has offered such indignities to the other spouse as to render his or her condition in life intolerable.
- **Personal Rehabilitation:** (USA-family law) The restoration of a parent to a formerly held constructive and useful role as a parent within a reasonable time.
- **Per Tout Et Non My:** As to the whole and not just a part.
- **Physical Care:** A variant of child custody distinguished in some jurisdictions as the mere right to maintain a home for the minor child and provide for his/her routine care.
- **Physical Cruelty:** Family law, grounds for divorce, cruelty which is physical in nature and which renders continued cohabitation intolerable.
- **Polyandry:** The having of more than one husband by a wife.
- **Polygamy:** Being married to multiple wives at the same time.
- **Polygyny:** One man with several wives.
- **Postnuptial Agreement:** A separation agreement.
- **Pre-nuptial Agreement:** A contract entered into by prospective spouses prior to marriage but in contemplation and in consideration thereof.
- **Psychological Parent:** One who essentially serves as a second parent to a child and is a relationship to which the child's parent has consented.
- **Putative Father:** A presumed but not DNA-confirmed father of a child.
- **Reconciliation:** The act of separated spouses returning to family cohabitation.
- **REMO:** Abbreviation for reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders, an international system of enforcement of support orders.
- **Separate Property:** A marital property regime wherein property acquired or owned by a married person and which, notwithstanding the marriage or, where recognized, a marriage-like relationship, remains the separate property of the spouse who acquired or to whom was gifted the item of property.
- **Separation Agreement:** A private contract between separating spouses resolving issues of joint, family or marital property or assets, support and child responsibilities.

- **Shared Custody:** A family law support or maintenance term referring to a situation where a child spends about an equal amount of time in the care and home of each of the two separated or divorced parents, and the parents share the legal rights in regards to the child.
- **Special or Extraordinary Expense:** A term of art in Canadian family support law referring to outside-of-the-ordinary expenses related to the care and upkeep of a child.
- **Split Custody:** A child custody decision which results in the splitting up of the children; that legal custody of one or more of the children is with the father, and that of one or more of the other children are with the mother.
- **Spousal Abuse:** The physical or emotional abuse of a spouse.
- **Spousal Support:** Payments to an ex-spouse which are temporary or indefinite, lump sum or periodic, designed to pool and share the income of both spouses for that period of time necessary for the lower-income spouse to become economically self-sufficient.
- **Spouse:** To be married or as if married.
- **Step-Parent:** The status of one spouse in regards to the natural children of the other spouse issue from another.
- **Talaq:** Muslim law: The right given to a Muslim man to divorce his wife by mere unequivocal statement.
- **Transmutation:** The conversion of a separate property asset into marital property intentionally or by virtue of words and actions during marriage.
- **UIFSA:** The American uniform child and spousal support legislation, the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act already adopted and implemented by most states.
- **Undue Hardship:** Special or specified circumstances that partially or fully exempt a person from performance of a legal obligation so as to avoid an unreasonable or disproportionate burden or obstacle.
- **Unjust Enrichment:** Benefiting from the action or property of another without legal justification.
- **URESA:** Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act of the United States, as created in 1950 by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.
- **Uterine:** Related to the uterus or, in estate law, siblings issue of a common mother.
- **Wedlock:** Being married.
- **Zihar:** Muslim law: an insult proffered by a husband upon his wife which likens the wife to some prohibited female relation of his, and exposes the husband to divorce.

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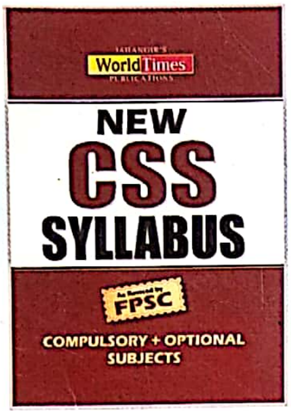

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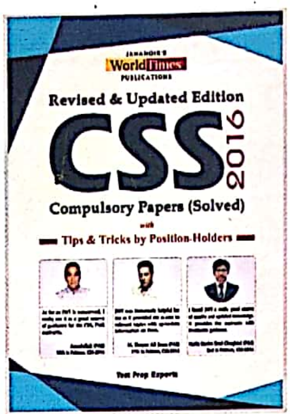

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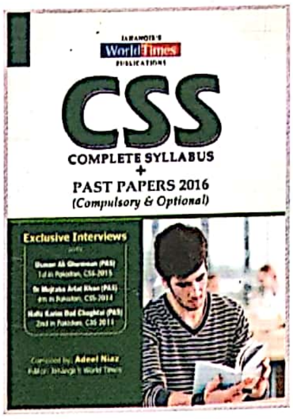

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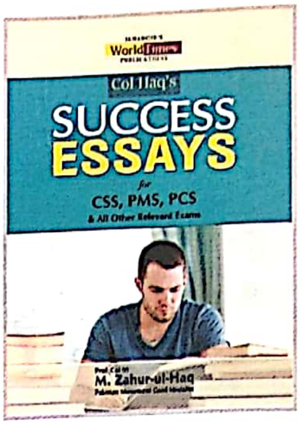

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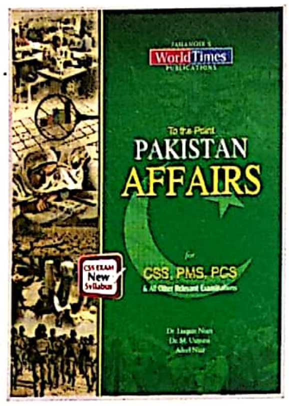

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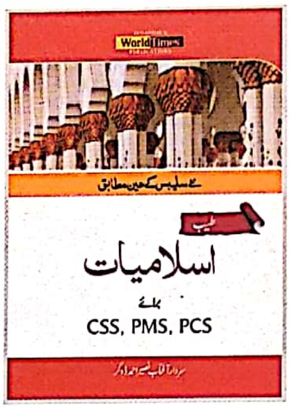

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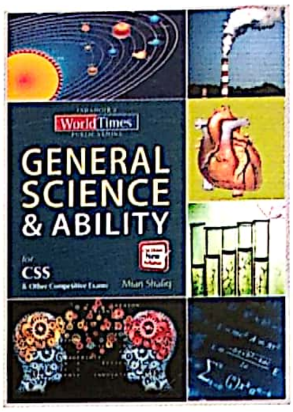

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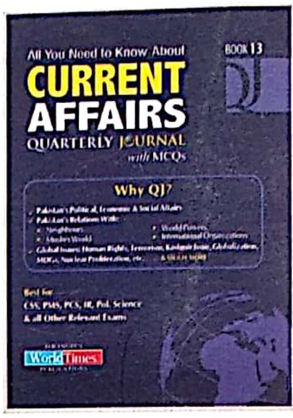

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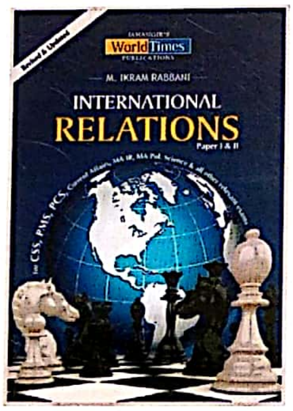

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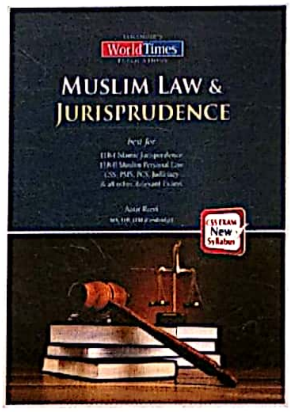

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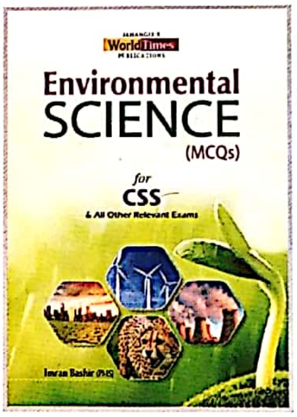

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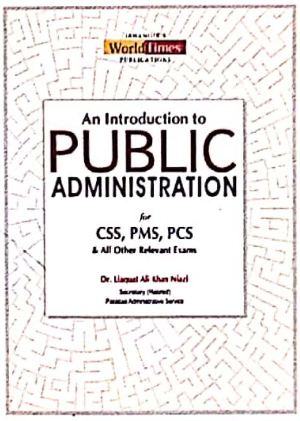

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